

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUNE 20, 1962

THE LAW SCHOOL
1962—1963

LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR*

1962-1963

FALL TERM

Sept. 13.....ThFirst year introductory course begins at 9 a.m.
 Sept. 17.....MSecond and third year classes begin, 9 a.m.;
 registration, 1 p.m., new students
 Sept. 18.....TRegistration, old students
 Nov. 21.....WThanksgiving recess:
 Instruction suspended, 12:50 p.m.
 Nov. 26.....MInstruction resumed, 9 a.m.
 Dec. 13.....ThAdvance registration for spring term
 Dec. 14.....FAdvance registration for spring term
 Dec. 19.....WChristmas recess:
 Instruction suspended, 10 p.m.
 Jan. 3.....ThInstruction resumed, 9 a.m.
 Jan. 18.....FExaminations begin
 Jan. 30.....WTerm ends

SPRING TERM

Feb.	4.....M	.....	Instruction resumed, 9 a.m.
Mar.	23.....S	.....	Spring recess: Instruction suspended, 12:50 p.m.
Apr.	1.....M	.....	Instruction resumed, 9 a.m.
May	15.....W	.....	Advance registration for fall term
May	23.....Th	.....	Examinations begin, third year
May	27.....M	.....	Examinations begin, first and second year
June	4.....T	.....	Term ends
June	10.....M	.....	Commencement

* Dates of University recesses are tentative.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Volume 53. Number 23. June 20, 1962.

Published twenty times a year: once in January; twice in March, April, May, June, July, August, October, December; three times in September; no issues in February or November. Published by Cornell University at Edmund Ezra Day Hall, 18 East Avenue, Ithaca, New York. Second-class postage paid at Ithaca, New York.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE LAW SCHOOL

1962-1963

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FACULTY AND STAFF

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

DEANE W. MALOTT, A.B., M.B.A., LL.D., D.C.S., President of the University.
GRAY THORON, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Law School Faculty and Professor of Law
NORMAN PENNEY, A.B., LL.B., Associate Dean and Professor of Law.
FRANK THOMAS O'BRIEN, LL.B., Assistant Dean in Charge of Admissions and Placement.
LEWIS WILBUR MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Law Librarian and Professor of Law.
OSCAR JUNIOR MILLER, A.B., LL.B., A.M.L.F., Associate Law Librarian.
BETTY DOROTHY FRIEDLANDER, A.B., LL.B., Directing Attorney, Cornell Legal Aid Clinic.

FACULTY

GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus.
ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus.
MICHAEL HART CARDOZO, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
WILLIS DAVID CURTISS, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law (on leave, spring term, 1963).
WILLIAM TUCKER DEAN, A.B., M.B.A., J.D., Professor of Law.
CHARLES STEWART DESMOND, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term, 1962).
WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
HARROP ARTHUR FREEMAN, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law (on leave, fall term, 1962).
HARRY GEORGE HENN, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law.
WILLIAM EDWARD HOGAN, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law (on leave, spring term, 1963).
ROBERT LEON JORDAN, A.B., LL.B., Visiting Professor of Law (1962-1963).
JOHN WINCHESTER MACDONALD, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law.
IAN RODERICK MACNEIL, B.A., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law.
LEWIS WILBUR MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
ROBERT STEPHEN PASLEY, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
NORMAN PENNEY, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
RUDOLF BERTHOLD SCHLESINGER, LL.B., J.D., William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law (on leave, 1962-1963).
STRONG, FRANK RANSOM, B.A., LL.B., J. Du Pratt White Visiting Professor of Law (spring term 1963).
GRAY THORON, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
ERNEST NEAL WARREN, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
BERTRAM FRANCIS WILLCOX, A.B., LL.B., William G. McRoberts Research Professor in Administration of the Law.

ELECTED MEMBERS FROM OTHER FACULTIES

HERBERT WHITTAKER BRIGGS, Ph.D., Goldwin Smith Professor of International Law, College of Arts and Sciences.
KURT LOEWUS HANSLOWE, A.B., LL.B., Associate Professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.
MILTON RIDVAS KONVITZ, Jur.D., Ph.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

*Myron Taylor Hall, the gift of the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94,
was designed for and is occupied by the Cornell Law School.*

CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

ADVISORY COUNCIL

ROBERT J. McDONALD, *Chairman*; Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City.

MILLARD BARTELS, *Chairman*, Insurance Executive Committee, Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford, Connecticut.

JOHN D. BENNETT, Suitogate, Nassau County, Mineola, New York.

EZRA CORNELL, III, White & Case, New York City.

ARTHUR H. DEAN, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City.

MARY H. DONLON, Judge, United States Customs Court, New York City.

MARVIN R. DYE, Judge, Court of Appeals of New York, Rochester, New York.

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W. CLYDE O'BRIEN, Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey, Rochester, New York.

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C. FRANK REAVIS, Reavis & McGrath, New York City.

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JUSTIN A. STANLEY, Isham, Lincoln & Beale, Chicago, Illinois.

ELBERT P. TUTTLE, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey.

THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

SINCE its founding in 1887 the Cornell Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the School's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who, as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench, and in various public bodies." The primary purpose of the School is to prepare lawyers who can render effective service to their clients; who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform; and who, above all, will be conscious of and eager to fulfill the traditional role of the lawyer as a leader in his community and as a defender of our heritage of freedom.

SCOPE AND AIM OF THE CURRICULUM

To aid in the fulfillment of this primary purpose, the law faculty has built a curriculum designed to accomplish several specific subsidiary aims. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system and legal principles and doctrines. That clients cannot be effectively served or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking such knowledge is obvious. That the law cannot be improved by attorneys having only a vague and fragmentary knowledge of current legal institutions is equally clear.

The curriculum is, of course, designed to accomplish other subsidiary aims of no less importance. Students pursuing it will be trained in legal reasoning. They will become aware both of the virtues and defects of the existing legal order. They will be reminded of the economic, political, and social thinking which is always competing for recognition and implementation through law. They will be prepared to become more competent to counsel wisely and to reason impartially and soundly concerning current public issues.

In the furtherance of all these ends, stress is put upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules and upon the factors which influence change; the social purpose and significance of legal principles; and the role played by the law as the only rational method for the determination of disputes, public as well as private, international as well as domestic.

Experience has demonstrated that the best legal training is not gained from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state. Such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bars of the various states, and it is confidently asserted that a broad training in the methods and spirit of law, supplemented by guidance



in the examination of local peculiarities, produces a more effective and higher type of lawyer than can be produced by instruction of narrower scope.

FACULTY ADVISERS

Various methods and practices have been adopted for the purpose of individualizing instruction to the fullest extent practicable. Each student is assigned early in the first year to some member of the faculty as personal adviser throughout the Law School course. All students are privileged at any time to call upon members of the faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective courses.

PROBLEM COURSES

Problem courses will be found listed on pages 41-44. Every student is required to elect at least one. Enrollment in each course is limited, since the success of the method requires such restriction. Instruction is conducted through the submittal of office problems which are correlated for the orderly unfolding of the field of law covered by the course. Students work independently upon the problems assigned but are privileged to consult with the instructor during the period of preparation, and their solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments, or drafts of corrective legislation, as required, must be presented to the group for discussion and criticism. These courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Examinations are given in separate courses through and including those ending at midyear of the third year. During the second term of the third year, each student is assigned a problem; he conducts research, prepares a memorandum of law, and is then orally examined by a committee of the faculty upon his solution of the problem. At the conclusion of the third year each student must take a written comprehensive examination covering the work of the three years, including the sixth term courses he has taken and the area of concentration he has pursued. Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years, the ability demonstrated by him in the problem, and his performance on the comprehensive examination.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

The International Legal Studies Program was developed with the generous support of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation and the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94. A program of concentrated study in the international legal field is offered to the students. A number of foreign scholars and students have come to Ithaca for research and study. The Ford Foundation in 1956 made a substantial grant to the Law School. This grant is to be spent during the following ten years, principally in conducting faculty seminars in the field of comparative law

and summer conferences in the field of public international law. In the faculty seminars, scholars from other countries join with members of the Cornell law faculty to explore and compare various branches of the law in each of the countries represented. The concept of "General Principles of Law Recognized by Civilized Nations" has been selected as the over-all connecting topic of the seminars.

In the summer conferences, lawyers in private practice, government officials, teachers, and law students meet together for several days in Ithaca to discuss a general topic of current importance in the field of public international law. The transcripts of the proceedings of these conferences are published by the Law School.

MOOT COURT

Moot court work, designed to afford training in the use of the law library, the analysis and solution of legal problems, the drafting of briefs, and the presentation of oral arguments, is required of all first year students and is elective for the second year and third year students.

Upperclass Moot Court presents several rounds of brief writing and oral argument in the third and fourth terms. It is organized in the form of a bracket elimination competition. From the competitors are selected the Moot Court Board, the Cornell Law School Moot Court Champion Team, and a team to represent the school in inter-law-school competition. Prizes are awarded annually to the students judged to rank highest in this work. Judges are selected from the bench and bar, faculty, and members of the Moot Court Board.

THE CORNELL LEGAL AID CLINIC

The Cornell Legal Aid Clinic provides assistance to persons financially unable to employ a lawyer. The clinic, which has its headquarters in Myron Taylor Hall, utilizes the services of advanced students in the Law School. It is thus possible for these students to gain a kind of practical experience which it is impossible for them to obtain in their regular courses. Under the supervision of the clinic's directing attorney, who is a practicing lawyer and a member of the bar, students interview applicants, conduct investigations and legal research, and propose a course of action to be taken in each case. The directing attorney reviews and approves such proposed action or advice, and handles all court appearances. In addition to contributing to the Law School's educational program, the clinic also performs an important service to the community by helping to provide legal assistance for those persons who are in need of it, but who are not in a financial position to retain a lawyer.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

The *Quarterly*, published continuously since 1915, is one of the older national law reviews. Published in fall, winter, spring, and summer issues, it is edited by third year honor students, who, on the basis of their law school

academic standing, are invited to compete after their first year. The *Quarterly* contains critical and analytical articles written by practicing lawyers, scholars, judges, and public officials. Discussions of developments in the law, in the form of comments and notes on recent cases and legislation, are provided by second and third year students under the supervision of the editors and the faculty. Reviews of significant books are also published. *Quarterly* experience offers individualized training in the use of legal research materials, in the marshaling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

CORNELL LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Every student is a member of the Cornell Law Student Association. The dues of \$15 cover the three years of Law School.

The Association publishes a monthly newspaper, the *Cornell Law Forum*.

Besides the administration of the honor system, prevailing in the Law School for more than forty years, the Association sponsors social events during the year and arranges for prominent guests to address the student body on current legal topics. In addition, the Association has organized a coordinated intra-mural sports program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

There is a chapter of the Order of the Coif at the Law School. The Order of the Coif is an honorary society to which a few of the highest-ranking students may be elected in the third year.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Two national professional fraternities for law students have chapters at the Law School: Conkling Inn of Phi Delta Phi, which established the Frank Irvine Lectureship, described on page 53, and the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, which established the Robert S. Stevens Lecture Series, described on page 55.

The St. Thomas More Guild is an organization of Catholic law students. It holds monthly meetings and two Communion breakfasts each year, to which outside speakers are usually invited. Attendance at these meetings and breakfasts is open to all.

There is a club composed of the wives of law students which meets once a month.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

Some students have definite positions in practice assured them upon graduation. Others are able to discover openings through their own efforts, but most need assistance. While the Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, it does endeavor to counsel and assist them in this matter. This assistance is provided by a Placement Office under the supervision of the Assistant Dean who serves as director of placement.

The placement program has been exceedingly successful in placing both men

and women in private practice, industry, and public service. The loyal and effective cooperation of individual Cornell law alumni throughout the country has contributed in an important way toward the achievement of this record.

BUILDINGS

MYRON TAYLOR HALL

This building, made possible by the gift of the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94, furnishes splendid facilities for teaching law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, separate lounges for men and women, and a squash court for law students.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES LAW RESIDENCE CENTER

Through a gift of \$1,000,000 from the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94, which will be supplemented by additional funds from other sources, a residence center for unmarried law students is being planned adjacent to Myron Taylor Hall. This residence center will be named in honor of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Cornell Law School faculty from 1891 to 1895, when Mr. Taylor was here as a student. Construction of Hughes Hall was begun in the spring of 1962.

LIBRARIES

The library of the Law School numbers some 158,000 volumes and 13,500 pamphlets. It is so arranged as to permit the student direct access to the books in the stacks as well as in the reading room. Its collection of reports of American state and federal courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is complete. It has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an adequate collection of textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias and is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. In the field of foreign law, especially civil law, there has been constant expansion, recently intensified by a generous grant of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation. Four special collections are of particular interest: the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law, provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B. '01, which embraces about 5,500 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes; the Myron C. Taylor Collection of the League of Nations publications, given by the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. '94; the Edwin J. Marshall Collection of works on equity, bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. '94; and the John Arthur Jennings Collection of current statutory compilations, the gift of John Arthur Jennings, LL.B. '19, of Rochester, New York.

The University Library, containing more than two million volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.



Architects' sketch of Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CARE

Health services and medical care are centered in the Gannett Medical Clinic or out-patient department and in the Cornell Infirmary or hospital. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the Clinic; laboratory and X-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment; hospitalization in the Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term and emergency surgical care. The cost for these services is included in the Law School and University general fee. For further details, including charges for special services, see the *Announcement of General Information*, which may be obtained by writing to the Announcements Office, Day Hall, Cornell University.

On a voluntary basis insurance is available to supplement the services provided by the general fee. Thus, hospitalization at the Infirmary in excess of fourteen days per term, and expenses for illness and accidents outside Ithaca both during the academic year and during vacations would be covered. Information about such insurance may be obtained at the Gannett Medical Clinic.

ADMISSION

BEGINNING students will be accepted only in the fall. The school reserves the right to change at any time its entrance requirements and its rules respecting admission, continuance in the school, or graduation. The present entrance requirements are set forth below.

REQUIREMENTS

REGISTRATION DEPOSIT

Each candidate for admission to the Law School must make a \$50 registration deposit within 30 days (or within such other time as determined by the Law faculty) after receiving notice of his acceptance. Included in those required to make this deposit are candidates who have previously matriculated at Cornell University.

After the candidate matriculates at the Law School there will be refunded to him the balance in excess of the following items:

The matriculation fee of \$28 (which, however, is not required of candidates who have previously matriculated at Cornell University);

\$15 for dues to the Law Student Association;

Any other University charges to his account.

The registration deposit will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application before matriculation or who fails to matriculate, except when such withdrawal or failure is caused by orders to active duty in the armed forces or other extraordinary circumstances. Application for refund should be made through the Director of Admissions of the Law School.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

The Board of Trustees of the University has adopted the following health requirements and has ruled that failure to fulfill them will result in loss of the privilege of registering the following term. The responsibility for fulfilling these requirements rests upon the student.

IMMUNIZATION

A satisfactory certificate of immunization against smallpox, on the form supplied by the University, must be submitted before registration. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last three years a successful vaccination has been performed. If this requirement cannot be fulfilled by the student's home physician, opportunity for immunization will be offered by the Cornell medical staff during the student's first semester, with the cost to be borne by the student. If a student has been absent from the University for more than three years, immunity will be considered to have lapsed, and a certificate of revaccination must be submitted.

HEALTH HISTORY

Students accepted for admission will be required to submit health histories on forms supplied by the University.

X-RAY

Every student is required to have a chest X-ray. He may present a chest film, made by a private physician, on or before entering Cornell, provided that it was obtained within six months of initial registration and is of acceptable quality; *or* he may present a chest X-ray report, provided that the radiograph was taken within six months of initial registration and contains the film number and name and address of the X-ray facility, and is signed by a radiologist; *or* he may have a chest X-ray at Cornell during the orientation period or at some other specified time shortly thereafter, in which case the charge will be included in the registration fee.

When a student has been away from the University for more than a year, the health history and X-ray requirements will need to be met again, at his own expense.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Applicants for admission as candidates for the LL.B degree are required to present evidence of the receipt of a Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university; except that seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University may, with the approval of the Law School and the College of Arts and Sciences, elect the first year of the law course and in this way obtain the A.B. and LL.B. degrees in six academic years. A similar program is available in some of the schools in the College of Engineering. The Arts-Law double registration program will be discontinued, however, effective with the class entering the College of Arts and Sciences in 1962.

A student who has been dropped from another law school and who has not been reinstated is not eligible for admission to the Law School as a regular or special student.

LAW STUDENT QUALIFYING CERTIFICATE

An applicant for admission to the LL.B. course who plans to enter on the strength of a degree not approved by the State Education Department as a pre-law degree, such as a technical degree in agriculture or engineering, must obtain a Law Student Qualifying Certificate from the New York State Department of Education. The prerequisite to such a certificate is the completion of courses which in the aggregate constitute at least the equivalent of three academic years of work in college, including at least 45 semester hours in the liberal arts and sciences. This requirement must be fulfilled even though a student does not intend to practice in New York, and is in addition to any similar requirements which may be imposed by any other state in which he is preparing to practice (see page 15). This requirement is separate from the requirements for admission imposed by the Law School, and possession of a Law Student Qualifying Certificate does not in itself ensure admission.



The Reading Room.

Students who pursue technical programs before starting in law are frequently able to earn the Qualifying Certificate without lengthening their period of study beyond that normally required for their technical degrees. The State Department of Education will allow credit toward its certificate for work in theoretical mathematics and the physical sciences as opposed to courses which are primarily technical or vocational in nature. The courses in English usually required of such students can nearly always be counted. The balance remaining can often be met by the student's allocating his elective hours to subjects such as economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. To make certain of earning a certificate, however, students pursuing technical programs should write to the Chief of the Bureau of Professional Education, State Education Department, Albany 7, N.Y., for advice concerning their programs of study before they embark upon them or as soon thereafter as possible.

Formal application for the Qualifying Certificate may be made when the applicant believes that his prelaw study is complete. Forms and instructions should be obtained from the Bureau of Professional Education shortly before that time.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS

From the applicants fulfilling the above requirements, a selection of those to be admitted will be made. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining his probable fitness for the law and in passing upon his application for admission. Such evidence is derived from a transcript of the applicant's undergraduate record, the information supplied in answers to the questions contained in the application form, the appraisals which the applicant is requested to have furnished by at least three members of the faculty of his undergraduate college, the Law School Admission Test score, and a personal interview, which is desirable wherever possible.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST

The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, is cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test. The most important part of the test is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge of subject matter, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country, and at certain overseas centers. A candidate must take this test in support of his application for admission. This score is used to supplement his college record, recommendations, interview, and other factors that determine his admission. An applicant should write to the Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, N.J., requesting an application blank and information bulletin. During 1962-1963, the test will be administered on the following dates: Saturday, August 4, 1962; Saturday, November 10, 1962; Saturday, February 9, 1963; Saturday, April 20, 1963; Saturday, August 3, 1963.

Completed application blanks and fees must be received by the Educational Testing Service two weeks before the administration of the test.

APPLICATION FORMS

A form of application for admission will be furnished by the Director of Admissions of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form. Each application must be accompanied by a \$10 application fee.

REGISTRATION WITH BAR AUTHORITIES

The rules of many states other than New York require the filing of certain certificates or registration with the court or bar examiners *before the study of law is begun*. As soon as he decides to study law a student should obtain instructions from the proper authorities (usually the state board of law examiners or the clerk of the court of highest jurisdiction) in the state in which he intends to practice. *Failure to comply with such instructions may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

ADVANCED STANDING

A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular students, and who has successfully completed one or more terms of law work in a law school of approved standing, and who can return to that school, may in the discretion of the faculty be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the faculty may prescribe. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may, in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of pre-law study, but who are 23 years of age or older and whose maturity and experience indicate that they could pursue the study of law successfully, may, in exceptional cases and in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students not candidates for a degree.

In many states law study pursued by a student who is not a candidate for a law degree cannot be counted toward fulfillment of the requirements for admission to the bar examination.

PRELEGAL STUDIES

The Cornell Law School does not prescribe a prelegal course which should be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the prelegal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. He should:

(1) Pursue personal intellectual interests. Interest begets scholarship, and a student will derive the greatest benefit from those studies which arouse or stimulate his interest.

(2) Attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express himself clearly and cogently, both orally and in writing. Emphasis should therefore be given to courses in English literature and composition and in public speaking. Logic and mathematics develop exactness of thought. Economics, history, government, and sociology should be stressed because of their close relation to law as a social science and their influence upon the development of the law; ethics, because of its kinship to guiding legal principles; and philosophy, because of the influence of philosophic reasoning upon legal reasoning. Psychology has its place because the lawyer must understand human nature and mental behavior. An understanding of the principles of accounting is virtually indispensable. Some knowledge of the sciences, such as chemistry, physics, biology, and physiology, will prove of practical value to the lawyer with a general practice.

(3) Consider the special utility of certain subjects to one trained in law, whether he be practitioner, judge, legislator, or teacher of law. For some, a broad scientific background—for example, in agriculture, chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering—when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work with the government, or in counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer.

(4) Study cultural subjects, which, though they may have no direct bearing upon law or a legal career, will expand his interests, help him to cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music, and make him a better educated and well-rounded person and citizen.

DEGREES

BACHELOR OF LAWS

AS A prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have residence credit for not less than 96 weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see page 24); (c) have satisfactorily completed 84 hours of work; and (d) have satisfactorily passed a comprehensive examination, including the sixth term memorandum of law problem, on the work of his entire course.

A student whose work throughout his course has been of a conspicuously high quality may be graduated *with distinction*.

LL.B. WITH SPECIALIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A limited number of selected students will be permitted to elect, at the beginning of their second year of law study, to become candidates for the degree of LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs. As the primary objective of the Cornell Law School is the sound and thorough training of lawyers, all students in the international program will be required to pursue a curriculum of strictly legal subjects which will satisfy the most exacting requirements of any state authorities, and which will, in the opinion of the faculty, qualify the student to pass examinations for the state bars and to engage in the general practice of law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, which includes international law, comparative law, and problem courses connected with these fields, the international program involves instruction or study in international politics, economics, and administration to be furnished partly in the Law School itself and partly in other colleges of the University.

Students will be selected for the international program on the basis of demonstrated excellence in legal studies during their first year, reasonable language qualification, and special interest, previous study, or practical experience in international affairs. In order to receive the degree of LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs, they will be required satisfactorily to complete 90 to 92 hours of study, of which 88 to 90 will consist of work in the Law School. The additional hours will be made up of a course or courses outside the Law School or informal work in or outside the Law School in the international field. Elasticity is maintained in order to take account of any unusual circumstances for individual students. A high standard of performance must be maintained by those participating in the program, both in the area of their specialization and in their other work.

The Law School intends to sacrifice no fundamental benefits of its conventional legal discipline, but, in addition, to give to those qualified a wider and more general education. The program should have its appeal to those law students who aspire to government service, to those who wish to be better

equipped for the international problems of private practice or association with businesses having international scope, and to those who as private practitioners and citizens are eager for a more intelligent understanding of world problems.

LL.B. COMBINED WITH M.B.A. OR M.P.A.

The faculties of the Law School and of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell have developed a program for combining law-school education with training in either business or public administration, according to a student's election, and leading to the completion of work in the two fields and the award of two degrees in four rather than five years.

Applicants for admission to this combined program must make a separate application to both schools and be approved by both schools. The work of the first year will be entirely in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; the second year will be devoted entirely to the Law School program for beginning law students; the work of the third year will be divided between the two schools and will complete the requirements for the award of the M.B.A. or M.P.A. at the end of that year; and the work of the fourth year will be devoted entirely to Law School studies and will qualify the student for the LL.B. degree at the end of the year. It is possible to reverse the order of the first two years of the program. The combined program involves no substantial sacrifice of training in law. The satisfactory completion of 82 hours of law courses will be required of students electing the combined courses as against 84 required of students taking law only.

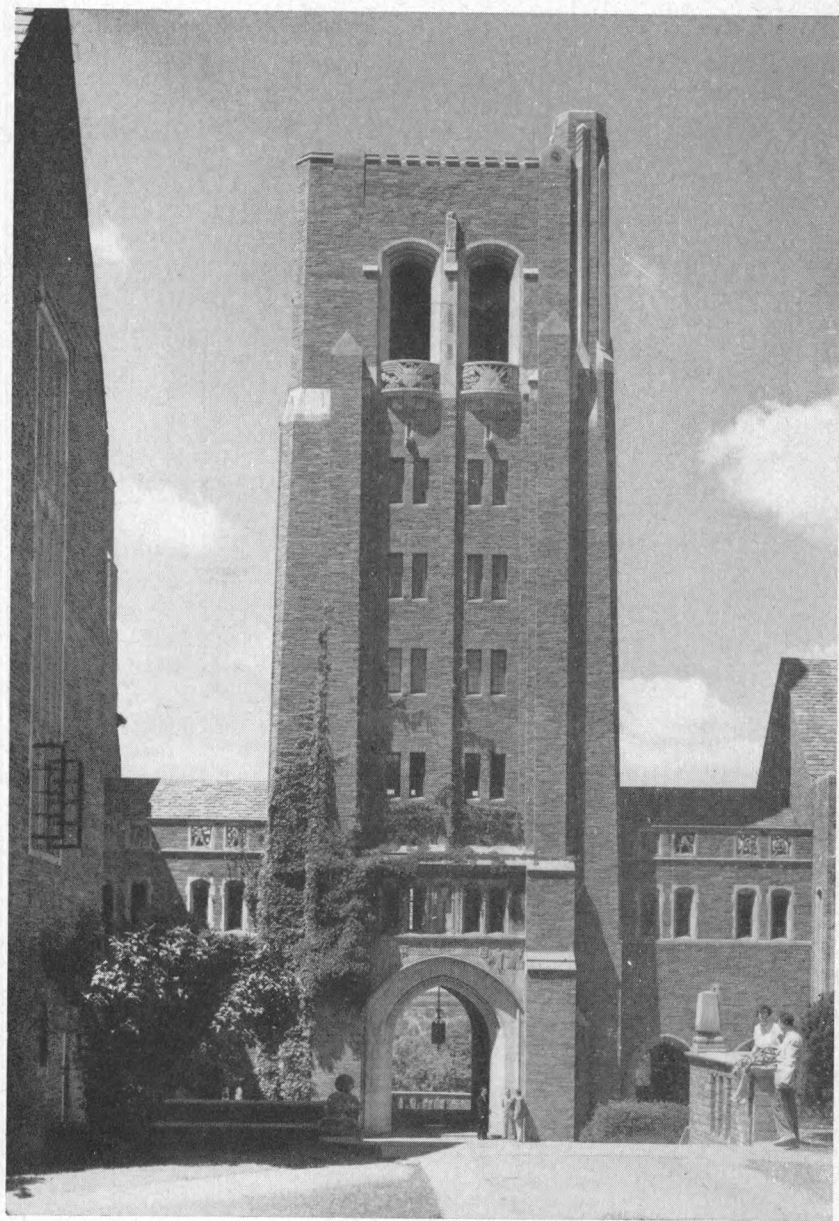
Applicants interested in pursuing this combined program can obtain further information by writing to the Director of Admissions of the Law School, or to the Administrative Aide to the Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, McGraw Hall.

LL.B. COMBINED WITH ENGINEERING DEGREE

During the fourth year of the regular curriculum, students in good standing in some divisions of the College of Engineering of Cornell University may apply for admission to a special program which will permit the completion of requirements for both the appropriate Bachelor's degree in engineering and the LL.B. degree in one year less than the normal period.

Ordinarily such a combined program, leading to two degrees, would constitute an eight-year course of study in the case of law. By choosing as electives courses acceptable to the Law School and by being permitted to count certain other courses as meeting requirements in both areas, students will be able to acquire the two degrees in the shortened period.

Arrangements for such a combined program of study are possible for selected students in chemical, civil, electrical, and metallurgical engineering. Applications will be accepted at any time prior to the fifth year, but, for maximum flexibility and ease of program planning, the choice should be made as early as possible. Applications must be approved by both the Law School and the College of Engineering.



The tower of Myron Taylor Hall. An apartment and guest rooms in the tower command a view for several miles across the Cayuga Lake Valley; they are used by faculty or visiting scholars.

GRADUATE WORK IN LAW

THE GRADUATE program of the Cornell Law School is a relatively small one, and only a few students are admitted each year. Financial resources for graduate scholarships and fellowships are limited. The LL.M. degree (Master of Laws, *Legum Magister*) and the J.S.D. degree (Doctor of the Science of Law, *Jurisprudentiae Scientiae Doctor*) are conferred. The LL.M. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to increase his knowledge of law by work in a specialized field. The J.S.D. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to become a legal scholar and to pursue original investigations into the function, administration, history, and progress of law.

ADMISSION

Candidates for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree are accepted only when, in the judgment of the Law School faculty, the candidate shows exceptional qualifications; the Cornell program offers sufficient advanced courses in the special field of the applicant's interest; and the Law School faculty is in a position to supervise properly the proposed course of study. An applicant for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing; (2) to hold a degree of Bachelor of Laws or a degree of equivalent rank from an approved law school; (3) to have had adequate preparation to enter upon study in the field chosen; and (4) to show promise of an ability, evidenced by his scholastic record or otherwise, satisfactorily to pursue advanced study and research and attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant for candidacy for a J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had professional practice or experience in teaching or advanced research since obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

An application for admission as a candidate for either degree should state in as much detail as possible the objective for which the candidate wishes to do advanced graduate work and the particular fields of study which he wishes to pursue. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the candidate. Other general requirements for admission to the Graduate School should be complied with.

The minimum residence required, for either degree, is two full semesters, but completion of the LL.M. program will usually require one summer in addition, and the J.S.D. program normally requires three to four terms. Longer periods may be required by the nature of the candidate's program, by the extent of his prior legal training, or by other factors. Each program is arranged on an individual basis. Accordingly, its content and the time required for the work, the oral or written examinations or both, and the thesis or other writing required of each candidate will vary from individual to individual.

It is normal to accept students only as provisional candidates for the first

term. They are changed to or denied permanent degree candidacy on the basis of the first term's work.

Financial resources for scholarships and fellowships for graduate work are limited. Awards are made only to applicants who in the opinion of the faculty can make some special contribution to the Law School's program. Applicants seeking financial assistance should file their formal applications not later than December 1 of the year preceding the academic year for which admission is sought. Preliminary inquiries should indicate whether financial assistance will be required.

MASTER OF LAWS: REQUIREMENTS

A candidate for the LL.M. degree will, subject to the foregoing, be required in general (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee, chosen by the candidate (after consultation with the chairman of the Division of Law of the Graduate School of Cornell University), of whom the chairman and at least one member shall be from the Law School faculty; (2) to pursue and complete with high merit a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of articles or reports; and (4) to pass a final examination and such other examinations as may be required by his Supervisory Committee and as are acceptable to the Division.

DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW: REQUIREMENTS

A candidate for the J.S.D. degree will, similarly, be required in general (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee; (2) to pursue and complete with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to pass such examinations as his Supervisory Committee may prescribe; (4) to embody the results of his investigation in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship; and (5) to pass a final examination.

The Supervisory Committee of each candidate may require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages if the Committee deems it to be desirable for the proper achievement of the program, but there is no fixed language requirement applicable generally for advanced graduate work in law. The only requirement of course work is that the course in jurisprudence be taken by a candidate for either the LL.M. or the J.S.D. degree, and be completed with a good record, or that a specially supervised course of reading and study in that field be followed.

A candidate for either degree will ordinarily be expected to concentrate on one legal field and to do a substantial amount of work in at least one other field. Exceptions may be made with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee. Legal fields available are Jurisprudence, Legal History, International Legal Studies, Comparative Law, Criminal Law, Public Law, Legislation, Taxation, Labor Law, Commercial Law, Corporation Law, Property, and Procedure and Advocacy. Work may also be taken in nonlegal fields with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS TO GRADUATE STUDY

Applicants from countries other than the United States can be considered for candidacy for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree only if they have completed their basic studies in law in a university abroad with grades of high distinction, if they have completed all the studies necessary for admission or licensing for the practice of law in their own country, and if their presence at Cornell Law School would, because of special circumstances, be of particular interest to the faculty and students. These requirements apply whether or not the applicant is seeking financial aid. Applicants for the J.S.D. degree must also have had substantial experience in professional practice, teaching, or advanced research after obtaining their first University degree in law. Any applicant for whom English is not a native language must give satisfactory evidence of ability to carry on his studies in English satisfactorily.

Candidates who have received a university degree based on study in the Anglo-American common law system may be awarded an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree upon successful completion of not less than two terms of study at Cornell Law School; usually a third term is necessary. Applicants whose study has been in another system of law will be admitted to candidacy for a degree only in unusual circumstances, and they have to demonstrate adequate understanding of the common law system before they can be awarded a degree. Normally, applicants will initially be accepted only as provisional candidates for a degree and admitted to actual candidacy only after at least one term in residence. Some relaxation of these requirements is possible for applicants who seek admission as special students, without seeking a degree, to study in a special field of interest.

SPECIAL STUDENTS AND PROVISIONAL CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

Students who meet the requirements for admission to the Graduate School's Division of Law but who do not wish to become candidates for a degree may, in the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students to pursue an approved program of advanced legal studies. It is customary to require each student pursuing advanced studies to spend one semester as a special student or as a provisional degree candidate before admission as a regular candidate for a graduate degree.

ADMINISTRATION OF GRADUATE STUDIES; FEES

Advanced graduate work in law is organized under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School, which consists of the members of the faculty of the Law School, with whom are associated representatives of various fields of study in the University, such as economics, government, history, philosophy, business and public administration, and industrial and labor relations, and other members of the graduate faculty serving on the Supervisory Committees of candidates for the degrees. Graduate students in law are registered with the Graduate School in Day Hall. This method of organizing advanced graduate

work in law is considered advantageous in that it offers to candidates opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University. The purpose is to make available any facilities of the University which might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his Supervisory Committee.

The total of tuition and fees is the same as that for students in the Law School who are candidates for the LL.B. degree.

For additional information about graduate work, see the *Announcement of the Graduate School* or write to the Chairman, Graduate Study Committee, Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, N.Y.

THE CURRICULUM

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must satisfactorily complete 84 hours and 96 weeks of law study.

For first year students there is a prescribed program of work. The year opens with a three day introductory course designed as an introduction to and survey of the place of law in society, the nature and growth of law, and the techniques of law study. Then follow basic courses in the major areas of law: contracts, torts, property, public law, including criminal law, procedure, equity, and practice training, all of which are required.

In the second year all students are required to take Business Enterprises I (four hours), Commercial Law (five hours), Taxation I (four hours), and Trusts and Estates (six hours). Elective courses make up the remainder of the program for the second year and for the entire third year. Each student's elective program must include courses which fulfill the area of concentration and special group elective requirements described below.

During the second and third years, students may not register for less than thirteen hours or more than fifteen hours in any one term. Exceptions from these rules require the consent of the faculty.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

In order to assure that each student will get as part of his Law School training adequate work in depth in at least one relatively integrated field, one of the areas of concentration listed below must be elected by each student. In the area selected for concentration, he will be required to take not less than six hours, two of which shall be devoted to a problem course in that area. Students wishing to gain the full benefits of the concentration program are strongly encouraged to elect additional area courses. Introductory courses required of all students, such as Commercial Law, Business Enterprises I, Procedure I, Property I, Public Law, and Taxation I, may not be counted toward meeting the concentration requirement in their respective areas. In certain areas a particular course, considered basic to the area, will be required but may be counted toward meeting the required six-hours in the area. Legal Accounting is required of students without adequate prior accounting training for concentration in certain areas but may not be counted toward meeting the six-hour area requirement. In the event that more students select any problem course than can be admitted, priority will be given to those students who are concentrating in an area to which that course pertains.

Listed below are the specific courses which may be elected in each of the several areas of concentration. Each course which is required for concentration in a particular area is so designated.

COMMERCIAL LAW

Creditors' Rights

Insurance

Legal Accounting

Mortgages

Problem Courses:

Problems in Commercial Practice

Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law

Government Contracts

Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy

Litigation of Business Disputes—Domestic and International

CORPORATION LAW

Antitrust and Trade Regulation

Business Enterprises II (*required for concentration in this area*)

Legal Accounting (*required for concentration where previous accounting training is inadequate*)

Taxation II

Problem Course:

Business Enterprises III

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

A course in the international field offered outside the Law School
(with permission)

Admiralty

Comparative Law

International Law I

International Law Seminar

Problem Courses:

Legal Problems of International Transactions—Policy and Planning

Litigation of Business Disputes—Domestic and International

PROCEDURE AND ADVOCACY

Procedure II

Evidence (*required for concentration in this area*)

Federal Courts

Professional Practice

Problem Courses:

Criminal Procedure and Administration

Litigation of Business Disputes—Domestic and International

Trial and Appellate Practice

(*Participation in second year Moot Court is also
required for concentration in this area*)

PROPERTY

Insurance

Mortgages

Property II

Property III

Problem Courses:

Estate Planning

Fiduciary Administration

Problems in Real Property

PUBLIC LAW

Administrative Law
Antitrust and Trade Regulation
International Law I
Labor Law I
Legislation
Local Government I
Problem Courses:
 Constitutional Liberties Litigation
 Criminal Procedure and Administration
 Government Contracts
 Legal Problems of International Transactions—Policy and Planning
 Legislation
 Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy
 Local Government II
 Problems in Labor Law and Arbitration

TAXATION

Administrative Law
Legal Accounting (*required for concentration where previous accounting training is inadequate*)
Taxation II
Problem Course:
 Estate Planning
 Problems in Taxation

ELECTIVES FROM SPECIAL GROUPS

In addition to the courses required of all students, each student must, during his second or third year, include in his program a minimum of either (a) two courses in the following list of Legal System courses, or (b) one course in the Legal System group and one course in the following list of Public Law courses. Since one or more of the courses falling within certain of the areas of concentration will also serve to fulfill the special group requirement, a student electing such an area will be able to take a single course toward the satisfaction of two different requirements.

LEGAL SYSTEM GROUP

Comparative Law
International Law I
Jurisprudence
Law and Society
Legal History

PUBLIC LAW GROUP

Administrative Law
Admiralty
Antitrust and Trade Regulation
Constitutional Liberties Litigation
International Law I
International Law Seminar
Labor Law I
Legal Problems of International Transactions—Policy and Planning
Legislation (lecture or problem course)
Local Government I or II.

PROBLEM COURSE REQUIREMENT

Each student is required to elect at least one problem course within his area of concentration.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

In the sixth term each student in good standing must take a comprehensive examination. This consists of a problem on which a memorandum of law is prepared and presented to a committee of the faculty, and a written comprehensive examination at the close of the sixth term, which covers the work of the entire three years of law study including the sixth term courses a student has taken and the area of concentration he has pursued.

MEASURE OF WORK

The following regulations and standards for measuring the work of students are subject at any time to such changes as the faculty think necessary to promote the educational policy of the school. Changes, if made, may be applicable to all students regardless of the date of matriculation.

1. EXAMINATIONS

(a) All students are required to take course examinations, and, in their final term, a comprehensive examination covering the work of all three years. During their first term a practice examination is given to first year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work and to discover possible defects in their method of study.

(b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.

(c) An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "Absent," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.

(d) A student may not take a re-examination in a course for the purpose of raising his grade in such course, except in the case where he enrolls in and retakes the course for credit.

(e) A student may not enroll in a course in which he has previously received a grade, except (1) in the case where an F was received in a required course, and (2) in the case where the faculty authorizes the retaking of the course.

2. STANDING

(a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows:

A plus...3.3	A...3.0	A minus...2.7
B plus...2.3	B...2.0	B minus...1.7
C plus...1.3	C...1.0	C minus...0.8
D plus...0.6	D...0.4	D minus...0.0
	F...-0.5	

For each hour of A plus, a student will be awarded 3.3 merit points, for each hour of A, 3.0 merit points, etc.

(b) A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number

of merit points awarded to him by the number of hours of work he has taken. Hours of F grade are included in this computation. Class standing at graduation is computed by giving due weight to the grades received in courses, the memorandum of law in the sixth term, and the comprehensive examination at the close of the sixth term.

(c) A regular student is defined as a student in this school who is registered as a candidate for the LL.B. degree, and who is carrying substantially full work in substantially the regular order.

(d) A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is less than .75; or (2) if at the end of his third term his merit point ratio is less than .83; or (3) if at the end of his fourth term his merit point ratio is less than .90; or (4) if at the end of any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than .94; or (5) if in the judgment of the faculty his work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory.

(e) Students registered both in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Law School may, in the discretion of the faculty, be placed on probation for unsatisfactory work. Probation so imposed has the same effect under University rules as if imposed by the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences.

(f) Special students may be dropped for unsatisfactory scholastic work at any time.

(g) A student whose scholastic standing at the end of his first year permits him to continue in the school may, by special action of the faculty, be allowed to substitute a course in the second year for a first-year course in which he received a grade of F.

(h) A student whose scholastic standing at the end of his first year is well above the minimum required for continuing in the school, notwithstanding the failure of one first-year course, may petition the faculty to be relieved from the requirement of repeating that course. If the petition is granted, the student, to be eligible for graduation, must satisfactorily complete 84 hours of work exclusive of the failed course and must have the merit point ratios required by rules 2(d) and 4(a), but the hours of F grade in the first-year course which he failed and does not repeat will be included in the computation of such merit point ratios.

3. DROPPING OF COURSES

(a) A problem course may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term.

(b) Any other course in which a student registers for credit may not be dropped after the expiration of two weeks from the beginning of the term.

(c) The only exception to these rules will be in the rare case where the faculty authorizes the dropping of a course for good cause, as in the case of illness.

(d) A student who drops a course in violation of the above rules will be awarded an F for the course.

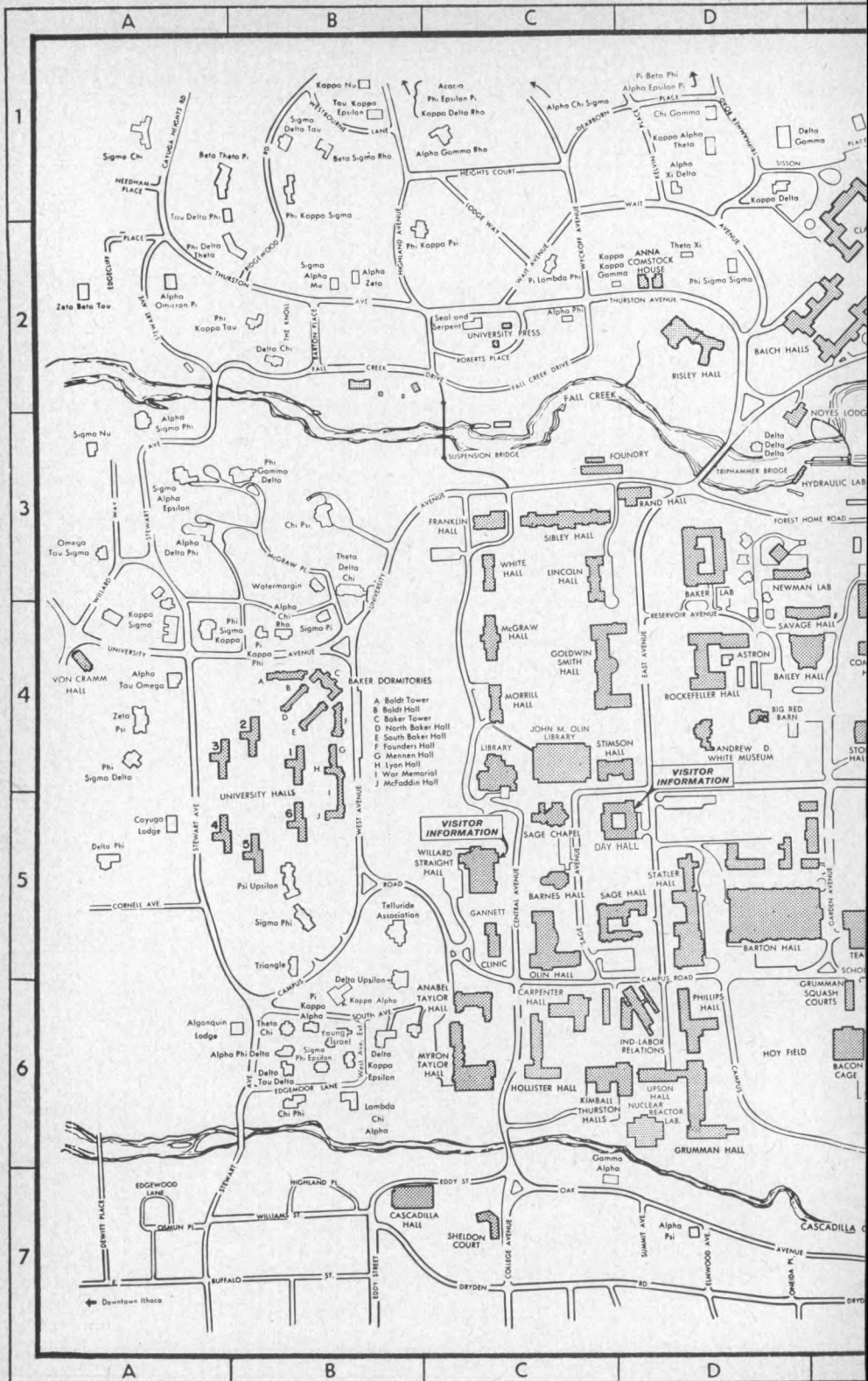
4. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

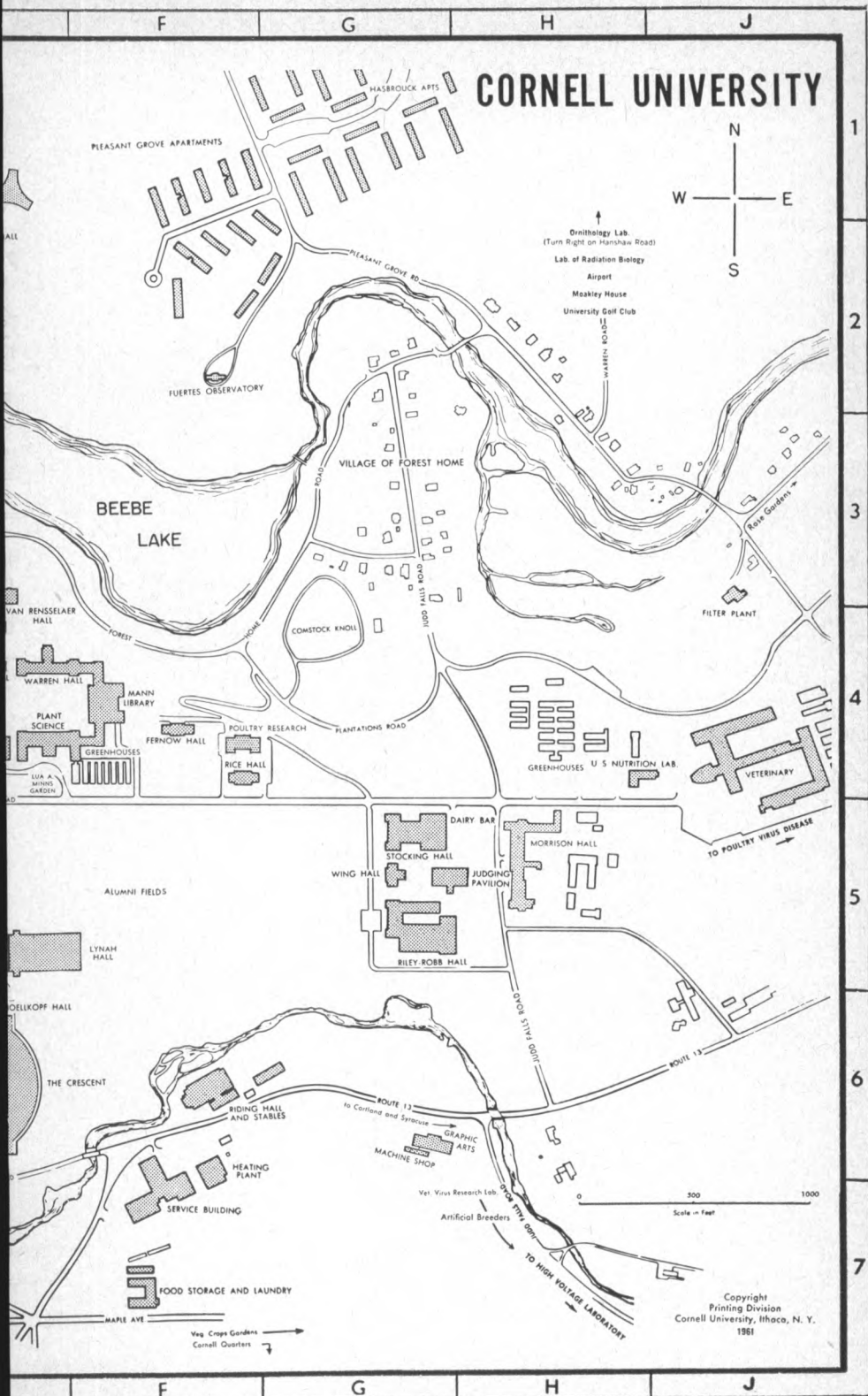
(a) To be eligible to take the comprehensive examination, including the memorandum of law, a student must have a merit point ratio of at least .96 when the examination is given.

(Continued on page 32)

KEY TO THE CAMPUS MAP ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING

- Alumni (Athletic) Fields F5
- Artificial Breeders H7
- Astronomy D4; Fuertes Observatory F2
- Bacon Athletics Cage E6
- Bailey Hall D4, auditorium
- Baker Dormitories B4, men's residences
- Baker Laboratory D3, chemistry
- Balch Halls E2, women's residences
- Barnes Hall C5, campus store, auditorium
- Barton Hall D5, military training
- Big Red Barn D4, alumni center
- Caldwell Hall E4, agronomy
- Campus Store C5, Barnes Hall
- Carpenter Hall C6, engineering library & administration
- Cascadilla Hall B7
- Collyer Boat House, Cayuga Lake Inlet
- Comstock Hall E4, entomology, limnology
- Comstock House D2, women's residence
- Cornell Quarters G7, student families
- Crescent E6, football stadium
- Dairy Bar Cafeteria G5
- Day Hall C5, administration
- Dickson Hall E1, women's residence
- Donlon Hall E1, women's residence
- Educational Field Service & Placement Bureau D2, 320 Wait Ave.
- Fernow Hall F4, conservation
- Filter Plant J3
- Food Storage and Laundry F7
- Franklin Hall C3, Asian Studies, art
- Gannett Medical Clinic C5
- Goldwin Smith Hall C4, arts and sciences
- Graphic Arts Services G6
- Greenhouses F4, H4
- Grumman Hall D6, aero, engineering
- Grumman Squash Courts E6
- Hasbrouck Apts. G1, student residences
- Heating Plant F6
- High Voltage Lab. H7, 909 Mitchell St.
- Hollister Hall C6, civil engineering
- Hoy Field D6, baseball
- Hydraulic (Applied) Laboratory D3
- Industrial & Labor Relations Conference Center D5-E5
- Ives Hall D5, industrial & labor relations
- Judging Pavilion H5
- Kimball and Thurston Halls C6, engineering mechanics & materials
- Library Clock Tower C4
- Lincoln Hall C3, music, speech & drama
- Lynch Hall E5, ice skating
- Mann Library F4, agricultural-home economics library, regional history, Bailey Hortorium
- McGraw Hall C4, geology; business & public administration
- Minns Garden E4
- Moakley House H2, recreation center, golf
- Morrill Hall C4, sociology, anthropology, modern languages, psychology
- Morrison Hall H5, animal husbandry
- Newman Laboratory D3, nuclear studies
- Noyes Lodge E2, cafeteria, recreation
- Nuclear Reactor Laboratory D6
- Olin Hall C5, chemical & metallurgical engineering (met. eng., Bard Hall, 1963)
- Olin (University) Library C4
- Ornithology, Sapsucker Woods Rd. via Warren & Hanshaw Rds. H1-2
- Phillips Hall D6, electrical engineering, radio-physics & space research
- Plant Science Building E4
- Pleasant Grove Apts. F1, student families
- Poultry Research F4
- Poultry Virus Disease Laboratory J5
- Radiation Biology Lab., Warren Rd. H1
- Rand Hall D3, hospital administration, Computing Center
- Rice Hall F4, poultry husbandry
- Riding Hall and Stables F6
- Riley-Robb Hall G5, agricultural engineering
- Risley Hall D2, women's residence
- Roberts Hall E4, agriculture administration
- Rockefeller Hall D4, physics
- Rose Gardens, road to, J3
- Sage Chapel C5
- Sage Hall D5, graduate center
- Savage Hall E3, nutrition
- Schoellkopf Field and Hall E6, athletics
- Service Building F7
- Sibley Hall C3, architecture, history, government
- Statler Hall D5, hotel administration
- Stimson Hall C4, zoology
- Stocking Hall G5, dairy & food science, bacteriology
- Stone Hall E4, education
- Suspension Bridge C3
- Taylor (Anabel) Hall C6, interfaith center
- Taylor (Myron) Hall C6, law
- Teagle Hall E5, men's physical ed. & sports
- Thurston Hall (see Kimball)
- Toboggan Lodge E3, recreation
- Triphammer Bridge D3
- University Halls B4, men's residences
- University Press C2
- Upson Hall D6, mechanical engineering
- U. S. Nutrition Laboratory J4
- Van Rensselaer Hall E3, home economics
- Vegetable Gardens G7
- Veterinary College J4
- Veterinary Virus Research Laboratory H7
- Visitor Information C5
- von Cramm Scholarship Residence (men) A4
- Warren Hall E4, agricultural economics, rural sociology
- White Hall C3, mathematics
- White Museum of Art D4
- Willard Straight Hall C5, student union
- Wing Hall C5





(Continued from page 28)

(b) Any student who has not become eligible for the comprehensive examination upon his completion of the number of terms of residence normally called for by his program and who has not been dropped under these rules, may be continued in the School on such terms as the faculty may prescribe.

(c) A student who does not pass the comprehensive examination will not be graduated without further study and may continue in the School only with the permission of the faculty.

5. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRADUATION

Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years, the ability demonstrated by him in the memorandum of law, and his performance on the written comprehensive examination.

6. ATTENDANCE

(a) Irregular attendance or neglect of work is sufficient cause for removal from the School. Regular attendance is required for certification to the bar examiners.

(b) Requests for leaves of absence should be made in advance.

(c) Any student who is unavoidably absent from class should immediately report to the Office of the Associate Dean and present a brief written statement of the reasons for his absence.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1962 FALL TERM

This program, though definitely planned at the date of this Announcement, is subject to change.

For First Year Students

Introduction to the Study of Law

	HOURS
Contracts	3
Criminal Law	2
Practice Training	1½
Procedure I	3
Property I	3
Public Law	2
Torts	3

Second Year Required Courses

	HOURS
Business Enterprises I	4
Commercial Law	3
Trusts and Estates	3

Second Year or Third Year Electives

	HOURS		HOURS
Administrative Law	3	Labor Law I	3
Creditors' Rights	3	Legal Accounting	2
International Law I	2 or 3	Local Government I	2
Jurisprudence	2	Mortgages	2

Third Year Elective Courses

	HOURS
Conflict of Laws	3
Procedure II	3
Taxation II	2

Problem Courses

Business Enterprises III, Fiduciary Administration, Government Contracts, Legislation, Real Property, Problems in Trial and Appellate Practice.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1963 SPRING TERM*For First Year Students*

	HOURS
Contracts	3
Equity	2
Practice Training	1½
Procedure I	3
Property I	3
Public Law	3
Torts	2

Second Year Required Courses

	HOURS
Commercial Law	2
Taxation I	4
Trusts and Estates	3

Second Year or Third Year Electives

	HOURS		HOURS
Antitrust & Trade Regulation ..	3	Federal Courts	2
Business Enterprises II	3	Insurance	2
Domestic Relations	2	Property III	2
Evidence	3	Restitution	2

Third Year Elective Courses

	HOURS
Procedure II	2
Professional Practice	2

Problem Courses

Estate Planning; Problems in Labor Law and Arbitration; Legal Problems of International Transactions—Policy and Planning; Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy; Real Property.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

A. FIRST YEAR COURSES

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW. Three to five hours a day for first three days of fall term, required of all entering students. Mimeographed materials prepared by the faculty. Dean THORON and members of the faculty.

The student who has completed his undergraduate work and who undertakes the study of law often passes through some difficult months. He feels somewhat lost. He frequently expects to study a system of definite rules of conduct and is dismayed by the discovery that he is expected instead to deal with relatively vague standards like "reasonableness" or "freedom of speech." Perhaps he is equally confused and disappointed when, at the same time, he is told that the principles he valued as an undergraduate student of government, history, and philosophy will now be made evident to him in a precise procedural form; and he must pay close attention to the organization of courts; to the formalities of law-suits; to the exact issues determined; to the letter of statutes.

The introductory course is designed to make the new student feel a little more at home in this puzzling situation and to enable him to study opinions of courts, determinations of administrators, and legislative enactments with more ease and nourishment. He will be introduced to the place of law in society and the theory of law-school training; sources and forms of law, statutory, decisional, and other; the elements of Anglo-American court procedure and the study of opinions. Finally, he will be initiated into the rudiments of jurisprudence, the general study of the purpose and nature of all law, so that as he goes on from month to month in his course he may see (even if dimly) that the law at its best is not legalistic but is the means of conducting a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed for the purpose of adjusting conflicts of interests between individuals and between the state and the individual.

1. CONTRACTS. Six hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MACNEIL.

History and development of the common law of contract, with emphasis upon the modern movements in this field of the law. Principles

controlling the formation, operation, and termination of the contractual obligation are discussed in detail. Also included is an introduction to specific performance. The legal consequences of breach of contract and the application of equitable remedies in this field are developed. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the Law School course.

3. TORTS. Five hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor PASLEY.

Civil liability for damages caused by violation of imposed duties. Interference with person or property, including assault, battery, false imprisonment; trespass to land and chattels; intentional infliction of emotional damage; conversion; negligence; imposition of strict liability; liability imposed for damage inflicted intentionally, negligently, or otherwise, e.g., misrepresentation, defamation, nuisance; liability of owners and occupiers of land.

4. CRIMINAL LAW. Two hours. Inbau and Sowle, *Cases and Comments on Criminal Justice*. Professor CURTISS.

The substantive law of crimes, including the act; intent; defenses of mistake of fact, mistake of law, infancy, insanity, intoxication, justification, and excuse; corporate criminal responsibility; parties; conspiracy; attempts; specific crimes against the person, against the habitation, and against property. An introduction to criminal procedure.

6. PROCEDURE I. Six hours. Casebook to be announced. Dean THORON (fall term); instructor to be announced (spring term).

An introduction to civil procedure, placing particular emphasis on those procedural concepts which are fundamental to the conduct of present-day litigation. Initially there is a general survey of the litigation process, from the commencement of an action through the appeal. There follows more detailed consideration of the following: evolution of the unitary civil action, pleadings, discovery and other pretrial devices, trial, jurisdiction of courts, former adjudication, and appeals. While the main emphasis of the course is upon civil procedure

under present-day codes and especially the Federal Rules, materials covered include the common-law formulary system and its continuing significance, the development of equity jurisdiction, an introduction to the rules of evidence, and the division of business between federal and state courts.

8. PROPERTY I. Six hours. Farnham, *Cases on Property*. Professor FARNHAM.

The rights, privileges, powers, and immunities comprised in the estate in fee simple absolute; the life estate and the vested remainder; common law and statutory marital interests; the estates for years, from period to period, and at will, and the reversion; the interests of bailors and bailees of chattels; the estate in fee simple determinable and the possibility of reverter; the estate in fee simple subject to condition subsequent and the power of termination; and easements, profits, licenses and promises concerning land, together with the possessory estates subject thereto. Also included at appropriate points are the law of accession and confusion, and portions of the law of fixtures.

9. PUBLIC LAW. Five hours. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (sixth edition) and mimeographed material; Read, MacDonald and Fordham, *Legislation Cases and Other Materials* (second edition). Professor MACDONALD.

Introduction to public law in preparation for subsequent courses in it. Study of basic American constitutional law, procedure for judicial review, and of legislative and administrative processes. Covers the equivalent of a first course

in constitutional law and an introduction to administrative law and legislation.

10. PRACTICE TRAINING. One hour. Materials to be announced. Mr. MILLER, Mrs. FRIEDLANDER, and other instructors.

An introduction to the tools of law practice and the materials of legal research. The use of the law library, its digests, encyclopedias, reports, texts, and other works of legal reference will be explained. The course will also cover the functions and techniques of oral and written argument, and introduce students to the materials of law practice and legal scholarship. Students will be given problems designed to give them an opportunity to learn by actually using library materials. These problems will include a memorandum of law, a Moot Court brief, and the preparation and presentation of an oral argument. An introduction to the role of the legal profession, its functions, social obligations, and standards of morality and ethics, is also included.

12. EQUITY. Two hours. Chafee and Re, *Cases and Materials on Equity* (fourth edition). Professor JORDAN.

The history and nature of equity jurisprudence and equitable forms of relief. Illustrations will be drawn from the fields of injunctions against threatened torts, specific performance of contracts, and other areas, to show the flexible and discretionary character of equity and its ability to cope with the legal problems of an ever-changing society. Emphasis will be on the modern law and practice under a merged system of law and equity.

B. SECOND YEAR AND THIRD YEAR COURSES

20. COMMERCIAL LAW. Five hours. Farnsworth, *Cases on Negotiable Instruments*; Honnold, *Cases on Sales and Sales Financing*. Professor HOGAN (fall term); Professor PENNEY (spring term).

The law governing commercial transactions in its present modified state in the Uniform Laws including the Uniform Commercial Code. Attention is given to the areas of sales of goods, chattel security, and negotiable instruments.

22. TRUSTS AND ESTATES. Six hours. Mechem and Atkinson, *Cases on Wills and Administration* (fourth edition); Bogert, *Cases on Trusts* (third edition); Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (third edition). Professor DEAN (fall term); Professor PASLEY (spring term).

The law of wills, trusts, and future interests,

including the Rule against Perpetuities and related rules at common law and under the various state statutes.

24. INSURANCE. Two hours. Patterson and Young, *Cases and Materials on Insurance* (fourth edition). Instructor to be announced. A study of the insurance contract; its scope and purpose; formation and construction; the parties thereto, either by agreement or by operation of law; the risks covered.

25. MORTGAGES. Two hours. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security* (third edition, 1959). Professor PENNEY.

A study of the real property mortgage with consideration of its creation, assignment, enforcement, and priorities.

26. EVIDENCE. Three hours. Morgan, McGuire and Weinstein, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (fourth edition, 1957). Professor WARREN.

In general, deals with all matters relating to evidence in civil and criminal cases, including both the conditions of admissibility and some consideration of the probative value of evidence once it has been admitted.

29. PROCEDURE II. Five hours. *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts*. Prashker, *Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (fourth edition). Professor WARREN.

An intensive study of modern civil procedure prescribed and regulated by representative practice acts and court rules of civil procedure, including all steps taken in an ordinary civil action from the issuance of process to the satisfaction of judgment, and all procedural devices available to private parties to obtain adjudication of controversies. The method of study will be reading and analyzing cases, statutes, and court rules and comparing the practice and procedure under state codes and practice acts with comparable procedures under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Special attention will also be given to current proposals for improving procedure.

31. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES I. Four hours. Latty, *Introduction to Business Associations*, and Baker and Cary, *Cases and Materials on Corporations* (third edition). Professor JORDAN. The basic principles of agency, partnership, other unincorporated forms of business enterprise, and the business corporation, with emphasis on the legal problems common to the close corporation and the public issue corporation, and the special problems of the close corporation, presented by a combination of case, lecture, and problem methods.

Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to Business Enterprises II and III.

32. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES II. Prerequisite, Business Enterprises I. Three hours. Casebook to be announced and selected materials. Professor HENN.

Advanced corporation law, emphasizing corporate finance and the special problems of the public-issue corporation, presented by a combination of case, lecture, and problem methods.

Business Enterprises II is a prerequisite to Business Enterprises III.

34. RESTITUTION. Two hours. Wade, *Cases and Materials on Restitution* (1958). Instructor to be announced.

The prevention of unjust enrichment in a multitude of situations, through a variety of remedies, including restoration of benefits conferred voluntarily and under legal compulsion, and benefits acquired through wrongful conduct and through mistake.

35. PROPERTY II. Two hours. Farnham, *Cases on Property*, Part II (temporary edition). Professor FARNHAM.

The interests in land and chattels arising from unlawful conduct; adverse possession and prescription; covenants for title; estoppel by deed, and recording; and co-ownership. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

36. PROPERTY III. Two hours. Walsh, Niles and Million, *Cases on Property* (Vol. III, second edition, 1957) and mimeographed materials. Professor DEAN.

Formal requisites of a deed, land description and boundaries, delivery and finality of deeds, recording, title standards, title examination and title reliance, easements and profits, covenants running with the land and governmental interference with or control of private ownership. There will also be a demonstration of the closing of a real property transaction and of the preparation of an abstract of title.

37. ANTITRUST AND TRADE REGULATION. Three hours. Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation* (third edition). Professor JORDAN. Restraint of trade and combinations in restraint of trade; monopoly; legally permissible trade association activities; illegal patent pools or restrictions; illegal horizontal price-fixing; international cartels; and other problems arising under the antitrust laws; proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission.

41. CONFLICT OF LAWS. Three hours. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold, and Reese, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (fourth edition and annual supplements). Professor CARDOZO.

The technique of dealing with problems arising in the various fields of law which are affected by the territorial organization of political society. The question of the faith and credit given in one state or country to the exercise of jurisdiction by another and the choice of the applicable law by a court confronted with facts connected with more than one place, covering, for example, the enforcement in one jurisdiction of judgments and other rights created or arising in another jurisdiction, the choice of law in federal courts in diversity of citizenship and other cases, renvoi, characterization or qualification, the Full Faith and Credit clause of the Constitution, and the problem of migratory divorce.

43. LABOR LAW I. Three hours. *Labor Law: Labor Relations and the Law*, prepared by a group of teachers of labor law. Professor WILLCOX.

Functions and processes of union representation of workers and of collective bargaining; administration of the collective-bargaining contract, grievances, and arbitrations. Study of decisions and statutes relating to right of workers to act in combination, including legal aspects of strikes, picketing, and related activities; administration of Labor Management Relations Act, as amended, relating to employers', unions', employees', and public's rights and obligations and to problems of representation; and court decisions under that act and the National Labor Relations Act.

45. INTERNATIONAL LAW I. Two or three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor CARDOZO.

The two-hour course will cover the law applicable to problems arising in private and governmental practice which are affected by international relations, such as recognition and nonrecognition of governments and nations and their territory; treaties and agreements, how made and interpreted; the effect of peace and war in the law; international organizations and courts, their formation, operation, and functions; nationality and immigration; claims involving other countries; ships and aircraft in international travel. For those specializing or concentrating in international legal studies, and optionally for others, a two-hour seminar in alternate weeks is devoted to more intensive study of topics selected from these same subjects.

47. INTERNATIONAL LAW SEMINAR. Three hours. Professor BRIGGS.

Prerequisite: a course in international law (undergraduate or law school).

Problems of jurisdiction, procedure, and practice before the International Court of Justice and analysis of its jurisprudence. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

48. ADMIRALTY. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor CARDOZO.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; death and injury to persons, and the special provisions governing death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; maritime liens; the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law; salvage; general average; marine insurance; and the principles governing collision. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

49. CREDITORS' RIGHTS. Three hours. Hanna and MacLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights and Corporate Reorganization* (Consol. 5th edition) and statutory supplement. Professor HOGAN.

The rights and remedies of creditors at common law and under state statutes (attachments, liens, executions, creditor's suits and supplementary proceedings, receiverships, fraudulent conveyances, compositions, assignments for benefit of creditors), and under the liquidation provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act in Chapters I-VII. Within the time permitted some attention is also given to the reorganization and arrangement problems.

50. JURISPRUDENCE. Two hours. Morris, *The Great Legal Philosophers: Selected Readings in Jurisprudence* (1959); Cairns, *Legal Philosophy from Plato to Hegel* (1949). Professor KONVITZ.

Jurisprudential writings have contributed to the shaping not only of legal institutions and principles but also of Western culture and the modern mind in general. Some of these writings will be read and discussed, with special concentration on the writings of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero from the classical world; Aquinas as representative of the medieval world; Hobbes and Locke from the Renaissance and Reformation; Rousseau from the era of revolutions; Hume, Kant, Bentham, and Hegel from the Enlightenment and Age of Reason; Justice Holmes, John Dewey, Justice Cardozo, and Roscoe Pound as representative of the sociological and pragmatic approaches.

55. FEDERAL COURTS. Two hours. McCormick and Chadbourn, *Cases and Materials on Federal Courts* (fourth edition, 1962); Hart and Wechsler, *The Judicial Code and Rules of Procedure in the Federal Courts* (student edition, 1962). Professor MACNEIL.

A study of (1) procedure in the federal district courts including process, venue, joinder of parties and claims, pleading jurisdiction, and some trial procedure; (2) problems of the federal system including federal question and diversity jurisdiction, jurisdictional amount, removal jurisdiction and procedure, conflicts between the state and national judicial systems, state law in federal courts, and jurisdiction and procedure in the United States Courts of Appeals.

60. COMPARATIVE LAW. Two hours. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law, Cases, Text and Materials* (second edition, 1959). Professor SCHLESINGER.

The purpose of this course is to develop a technique by which lawyers trained in one system of law may be enabled to recognize, analyze, and study problems arising in terms



A problem course.

of a different system. The first part is devoted to procedural and evidentiary problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law and foreign facts. Following this, the fundamental differences in approach and method between common law and civil law will be explored. Basic problems involving international business transactions or litigation with foreign aspects will be discussed in the light of continental legal thinking; emphasis will be placed on the French, German, and Swiss codes as the outstanding models of systematic codification and on the pattern set by these models in other civil law countries throughout the world. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

70. TAXATION I. Four hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor FREEMAN.

A basic federal taxation course dealing with income, estate, and gift taxation; tax practice and procedure; tax accounting; tax theory; jurisdiction to tax; etc. Those who have not previously taken a course in accounting will find it advisable to elect Legal Accounting

73. TAXATION II. Prerequisite, Taxation I. Two hours. Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; Income Tax Regulations; Bittker, *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders* (Student edition, 1959, and 1962 Supp.). Professor HENN.

Federal income tax problems of corporations and shareholders; comparative treatment of partnerships and partners; corporate income tax; transfers of property to corporation; corporate financial structure; dividends and other nonliquidating distributions; accumulated earnings tax; personal holding company tax; share redemptions and partial liquidations; preferred share bail-outs; complete liquidations; collapsible corporations; corporate reorganizations; Subchapter S election.

75. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Three hours. Gellhorn and Byse, *Administrative Law; Cases and Comments* (1960); and *Problem Supplement*. Professor HANSLOWE.

An analysis of the powers, methods, organization, and control of public bureaucracies. Emphasis is placed upon use of legal insight and technique in the development of governmental structures, procedures, and relationships to vindicate the tradition of liberty under law while effectively implementing governmental policy.

80. LEGAL ACCOUNTING. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MACNEIL.

After an introduction to bookkeeping which is assigned for summer study, the course deals with proprietorship accounts, accrual and deferral, inventory, cost of borrowed capital,

and consolidated statements. Introduces the student to basic accounting terminology, methods, and concepts, and illustrates how accounting matters are handled in statutes and by the courts and administrative agencies. Closely related to corporate, public utility, and tax matters.

81. DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Two hours. Jacobs and Goebel, Jr., *Cases on Domestic Relations* (fourth edition). Professor DEAN.

Legal consequences of marital contracts; grounds for dissolution of marriage, annulment, divorce, and separation; alimony; antenuptial debts and contracts; wife's earnings; rights and obligations of parent and child; contracts and torts of infants; actions by and against infants; adoption.

82. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. Two hours. Trumbull, *Materials on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility* and assigned materials. Dean THORON.

Designed as a practical and realistic introduction to the professional aspects of law practice. Special emphasis is placed on the problems of conscience and professional responsibility which young lawyers are likely to meet in typical dealings with clients, opposing parties, witnesses, government agencies, and the public generally, and in trial and appellate practice. Topics include (1) the role of the legal profession, its functions, social obligations, and standards of morality, ethics, and conduct; (2) the nature of the lawyer-client relationship; (3) organizing and maintaining a practice, office management and economics, partnership agreements, retainers and fees; and (4) the causes of popular dissatisfaction with lawyers and the legal profession.

83. LEGAL HISTORY. Two hours. *Plucknett's Concise History of the Common Law* (fifth edition, 1956) and other materials. Professor PASLEY.

The history of the common law in England from the Norman Conquest to the Judicature Acts and beyond; its reception and subsequent development in the American colonies and the United States. Among topics treated will be the writ system and the forms of action; development of the courts of common law and equity; the rise of constitutionalism; the role played by precedent, statute, and text in the development of the law; the history of the legal profession in England and America. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

84. LEGISLATION. Two hours. Read, MacDonald, and Fordham, *Cases and Materials on Legislation* (second edition). Professor MACDONALD.

A consideration of the function of statutes in the Anglo-American legal system; reform of the law through legislation; specific problems studied in their common-law background with a view to possible statutory codification and change culminating in drafting of proposed bills; a study of legislative organization and procedure. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

85. LAW AND SOCIETY. Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor KONVITZ.

Law as an institution of society; its relationship with other institutions, such as the family, the community, the state, the church, the business organization; the extent to which the law is affected by such other institutions and its effect upon them. Emphasis will be on modern society, and while historical and jurisprudential aspects will not be ignored, the course will in no sense duplicate the courses in legal history or jurisprudence. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

86. LOCAL GOVERNMENT I. Two hours. Stason and Kauper, *Cases on Municipal Corporations* (second edition). Professor CURTISS.

The legal problems involved in the organization and administration of local governmental units including the village, town, city, county, school district, special improvement district, and public authority. The following matters relating to these various units will be among those considered: relationship with the federal and state governments (home rule, federal and state aid); the lawmaking function (meetings, quorum, voting, conflicts-of-interest); powers (general, police, contracting); personnel (selection, tenure, unionization); finance (budgeting, appropriations, taxation, assessments, borrowing); tort liability; ownership and operation of business ventures (utilities, airports, housing); and city and regional planning (redevelopment and renewal, condemnation, subdivision control, zoning).

C. PROBLEM COURSES

A statement as to the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on page 5. At least one problem course is prerequisite to graduation, but students are strongly urged to elect more than one. Each course carries two hours' credit. All problem courses are open to second year as well as to third year students except as indicated to the contrary below.

90. LITIGATION OF BUSINESS DISPUTES—DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL. Typical litigation and negotiation problems cutting across all fields of law will be analyzed, with emphasis on the practical effect of legal rules and on the interaction of substantive and adjective law. Some of the problems will raise incidental questions of attorney-client relations and of law-office organization. The problems, largely drawn from actual situations confronting businessmen and their counsel, will require the preparation, in draft form, of papers such as pleadings, memoranda of law, opinion letters, agreements, and proposed statutes. All of the problems, whether involving domestic or international business transactions, will be viewed from the standpoint of an American lawyer, and no knowledge of foreign law is required for this course. Preference in enrollment is given to third year students. Professor SCHLESINGER. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

91. LOCAL GOVERNMENT II. Original investigation by the student of the facts and law concerning the operation of typical local governmental organizations including the county,

town, city, village, school district, special improvement district, authority, and government-owned corporation, private in form. Particular attention is given to the powers of public corporations to bind themselves by contract and the effect on the corporation and its officers of agreements made in excess of their powers; the liability of public corporations in tort and the waning of public immunity; the obsolescence of the governmental-proprietary distinction; and the problems met by the public corporation as employer, as borrower, and as proprietor of business ventures. Each student will be required to prepare two or more written memoranda and to present oral reports on specific practical problems in some such field as municipal housing; municipal airports; publicly owned utilities; debt and tax limits; assessment control; municipal insolvency; unionization and strikes. Professor CURTISS (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

94. FIDUCIARY ADMINISTRATION. Planning and settlement of estates by will or trust deed; selected problems in administration of estates. Professor DEAN.

95. PROBLEMS IN TAXATION. An examination of the tax aspects of various legal problems in more detail than in the basic tax course, which is a prerequisite. Includes such topics as estate planning, corporate organization and reorganization, tax avoidance, interrelation of state and federal taxes, tax practice and the technique of informal settlement. Op-

erated on a problem basis with specialized training in the preparation of memoranda of law for office use. Limited to third year students. Professor FREEMAN. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

96. ESTATE PLANNING. A functional treatment of problems arising from the transmission of wealth. Problems involving the disposition of a business interest, the use of inter vivos gifts, the drafting of marital deduction provisions, the utilization of insurance in estate planning, the proper arrangement of employee benefits, and inter vivos trusts are illustrative problems. Primary emphasis on tax aspects of estate planning. Professor FREEMAN.

97. PROBLEMS IN LABOR LAW AND ARBITRATION. (Given jointly with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, if enough students in each school are interested.)

Intensive analysis of selected groups of legal problems arising out of labor relations and labor arbitrations, based on documentary materials including briefs, minutes, and reports in court and agency proceedings. Professor WILLCOX and Professor McKELVEY of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. (I. & L. R. Course 602.)

100. PROBLEMS IN LEGISLATION. Exercises in legislative drafting and statutory construction. Professor MACDONALD.

102. PROBLEMS IN LIBEL, SLANDER, AND RIGHT OF PRIVACY. Deals with the problems encountered in practice, in representing clients in the publishing, radio, television, motion picture, and other communication and entertainment industries, relating to libel, slander, and right of privacy. After a review of the substantive law of defamation and privacy, the problems will range from those of prepublication review of materials, through litigation, including the handling and investigation of claims. Professor HENN.

105. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION. A study of the major steps in a criminal prosecution, including arrest, preliminary examination, bail, grand jury, indictment, arraignment, pleas and motions before trial, verdict, motions after trial, sentence, probation and parole, and appeals. Professor CURTISS. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

106. LEGAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS—POLICY AND PLANNING. The legal problems facing those whose business and personal affairs cross national lines. The main emphasis will be on problems facing United States firms and individuals who do business in foreign countries or with foreign associates and customers. Such

matters as government guaranties, the mutual security program, taxes, tariffs and customs, unions, sea and air transportation will be used as vehicles for studying the governmental policies that affect international business transactions. Specialists from the government, business, and other departments of the University will discuss many of the topics. Written work will include the drafting of memoranda, contracts, legislation, and other relevant documents. Professor CARDOZO.

107. COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK, AND PATENT LAW. Problems involving copyrights, trademarks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed both to introduce the general student to the basic concepts of these fields and to provide some specialized training for those interested in pursuing careers in the publishing or entertainment industries or as patent lawyers. Professor HENN. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

108. PROBLEMS IN TRIAL AND APPELLATE PRACTICE. Representative practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in the technique of legal research and preparation for trial. In addition to the preparation of memoranda of law, the course will include the institution and defense of litigation, based upon selected problems, by the service of summonses, complaints, answers, demands for bills of particulars, and the like. Preparation of briefs and other aspects of appellate practice. Limited to third year students. Chief Judge DESMOND and Professor WARREN.

110. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. A survey of the principal statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative rulings relating to the procurement of supplies and services and the disposal of surplus property by the federal government. Consideration will be given to such topics as the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures), contracting by formal advertising, the negotiated contract, standard forms and clauses, contract pricing, price redetermination, and renegotiation of profits, allowable costs under cost-type contracts, termination for default and for convenience, settlement of disputes, claims by or against the government arising out of contracts, contract financing, patent and copyright problems, security problems, contracts for research and development, facilities contracts, industrial mobilization, and offshore procurement. Special attention will be given to problems which may be encountered by lawyers in private practice representing business clients, as well as to the problems with which the government lawyer is concerned. Professor PASLEY.



Mr. Justice Douglas delivering the Irvine Lecture in the Moot Court Room.

111. PROBLEMS IN REAL PROPERTY.

Problems involving land transactions typical of those encountered in practice. Opportunity will be given to apply to the solution of these problems some of the principles related to the law of real property developed in casebook courses in the field. Will include drafting of instruments, and oral presentation and group discussion of memoranda based on individual research. Professor FARNHAM.

113. CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES LITIGATION.

A study of leading decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving fundamental constitutional liberties affecting individuals and institutions. Substantive and procedural aspects will be analyzed. Students will select a current case involving an important constitutional liberty pending before the United States Supreme Court, and will draft essential papers in the case, such as a preliminary legal memorandum for office use, complaint, memorandum of law for trial court, petition for writ of certiorari or other appeal papers, brief for appellate court. Opportunity will be afforded for oral argument and class discussion. To establish a core of common knowledge, assignments will be made of selected cases each week in Konvitz, *Bill of Rights Reader: Leading Constitutional Cases*, supplemented by mimeographed and pamphlet materials. Professor KONVITZ (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

115. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES III. Prerequisites, Business Enterprises I and II. The subject matter is of importance not only to those planning to engage in metropolitan corporate practice or to serve in corporations, whether in legal or executive capacities, but also to those who expect to incorporate and represent small business corporations. Alternative projects will be offered: some will highlight corporate financial problems, including corporate financial structures and operations, impact of federal and state regulation of corporate securities, and some treatment of related accounting, tax, and corporate reorganization matters; others will emphasize the financial, management, and other problems of small corporations, and the drafting techniques essential to their solution. Professor HENN.

117. PROBLEMS IN COMMERCIAL PRACTICE.

By concentrating upon the solution of selected factual problems under the Uniform Commercial Code, the course affords the student an opportunity to become familiar with the details of this statute, now enacted in approximately one-fifth of the states. Consideration is also given to practical effect upon business practices of a change in rules of law. The problems will involve the drafting of instruments and the preparation of memoranda for purposes of counseling as well as for litigation. Professor HOGAN. (Omitted in 1962-1963.)

COURSES IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF CORNELL

In addition to the work in international affairs described on page 5 attention is called to courses of special value to law students given in other colleges and schools in the University. In this category fall courses in accounting, co-operatives, corporation finance, economics, government (including international law and organization), history, labor relations, philosophy, psychology, public speaking, sociology, taxation, and other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the Announcements of the divisions referred to. The curricula of the Graduate School of Busi-

ness and Public Administration and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations should also be examined.

Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed their first year may, with the permission of the Dean, elect each year thereafter not to exceed three hours in other colleges. Credit toward the LL.B. degree is ordinarily not given for such work but may be allowed if sufficiently cognate to the student's program in law and if approved by the Dean.

ROTC: ADVANCED COURSES

The advanced courses of the Army and the Air Force ROTC programs are electives for those law students who have credit for two years' basic Army or Air Force ROTC, or who

are veterans. Further information may be found in the *Announcement of Military Training*, which may be obtained by writing to the Announcements Office, Day Hall.

EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL AID

EXPENSES

TUITION

The tuition for LL.B. candidates and special students registered in the Law School is \$670 a term. The tuition for LL.M. and J.S.D. candidates is likewise \$670 a term.

APPLICATION FEE

Each application for admission must be accompanied by a \$10 application fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the order of Cornell University.

MATRICULATION FEE

This fee of \$28 must be paid at or before the time of a student's first registration in the University. It is covered by the registration deposit discussed on page 11 of this Announcement.

ANNUAL FEE

A composite General Fee of \$130 is payable each term at the time of payment of tuition. The composite fee covers the health and infirmary services (see page 10 of this Announcement and the *General Information Announcement*); the privileges of membership in Willard Straight Hall; the use of the University libraries; and the use of the University athletic facilities, except that a minimum charge is made to play golf on the University course or to skate at Lynah Hall rink.

INSTALLMENT PLAN

On the payment of a \$10 service charge, students may arrange to pay their tuition and fees in eight monthly installments commencing with a payment in September. Address inquiry to the Treasurer, Day Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

SPECIAL FEES

A student desiring to take an examination for the removal of a mark of "Absent" must (1) obtain permission from the professor who teaches the course at least ten days before the examination, (2) secure coupons from the Law School Office which will be stamped at the Treasurer's Office upon payment of \$2, and (3) return two of these stamped coupons to the Law School

Office. This entire procedure must be completed before the examination may be taken.

Matriculated students who register late in any term are required to pay a fee of \$5.

Tuition or any fees may be changed by the University Board of Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

BOOKS

The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$90 to \$150. Second and third year students can expect to find a second-hand market for some of the books used the preceding year. By the sale of such used books the cost of the books that are currently needed can ordinarily be partly met.

TOTAL EXPENSES

The normal expenses for a single student, including tuition, fees, books, room, board and incidentals, but *not* including travel, are \$3150 for one academic year. A minimum total of about \$4400 in expenses should be projected for a married student without children.

HOUSING

Sheldon Court, located close to Myron Taylor Hall, provides dormitory housing for approximately 30 law students.

MARRIED STUDENTS . . . Unfurnished apartments for 400 married students and their families are provided by Cornell in the Cornell Quarters (84 apartments), Pleasant Grove (96 apartments), and Hasbrouck Apartments. (246 apartments).

Off-campus housing facilities, in wide variety, are available for both single and married students.

Detailed information on all types of housing may be obtained by writing the Department of Residential Halls, Day Hall.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of law demands so much of the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake to earn a large proportion of his expenses while in attendance at the Law School.

For further information on the subject of employment, inquiry should be directed to the Office of Financial Aids, Day Hall, Cornell University.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The University does not encourage student use of automobiles but recognizes that in certain cases there may be important reasons why a student needs an automobile. Every student who owns, maintains, or for his or her own benefit

operates a motor vehicle in Tompkins County, during the time the University is in session, must register such vehicle with the Safety Division Office, even though such vehicle may be also registered by faculty, officers, or employees. All students must register motor vehicles within the prescribed time for University registration at the beginning of the fall term; *exception*: students who are not then subject to this rule but later become subject to it shall register such vehicles within 48 hours after becoming so subject. (Students entering the University for the spring semester or re-entering after a period of absence must register motor vehicles with the Safety Division at the time or within the time for general registration.) Every student who has a motor vehicle must comply with the following requirements: (1) the student must be legally qualified to operate a motor vehicle in New York State; (2) the vehicle must be registered in New York State or legally qualified to be operated on the highways of New York State; (3) the vehicle must be effectively insured against public liability for personal injury and property damage for the minimum of \$10,000-\$20,000-\$5,000, for the duration of such registration and while the vehicle is under the control of the registering student; (4) the registration fee covering the fall and spring terms, or any part thereof, is \$4 and is due and payable in the Treasurer's Office on the same date as tuition and other fees; in the case of late registrants, the fee will be due within a week after such registration. A fine of \$10 is levied if the vehicle is not registered within the specified time.

Suspension of the privilege of operating a motor vehicle may be enforced by requiring the student to deposit his registration plates and certificate and his driver's license with the Safety Division of the University during the period of such suspension. Refusal to comply with such a request may result in the student's suspension from the University.

No student may park his or her motor vehicle on campus from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, or from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays. Restrictions applying to "no parking" zones, dormitory parking areas, and areas listed as limited to holders of F-1 and F-2 permits are in effect 24 hours a day.

Special area parking permits are issued only after careful consideration by the Office of the Safety Division. Extenuating circumstances (physical disabilities, etc.) are the basis for the issuance of these permits.

Correspondence regarding motor vehicles should be addressed to the Safety Division, 101 Day Hall.

FINANCIAL AID

The School has a comprehensive financial aid program which is designed to provide appropriate assistance to students who evidence need. Applications for financial aid from entering students must, except in extraordinary cases, be received by the Director of Admissions on or before April 15. Applications for financial aid from currently enrolled students must, except in unusual cases, be received by the Associate Dean on or before May 1.

Offers of financial assistance are made by the Law School in four forms: (1) loans, (2) grants-in-aid, (3) regular scholarships, and (4) national scholarships.

Students who evidence need are eligible for a loan up to a current maximum of \$1000 for any one academic year. Larger loans not subject to this limitation may be made in special cases.

In most instances, offers of financial aid will be made in the form of combination scholarships and loans known as "grants-in-aid," the proportion of scholarship funds to loan funds to depend upon academic performance. These awards are designed to meet an applicant's projected need as analyzed and approved by the Office of Financial Aids. It is assumed that an applicant has exhausted his actual or potential resources. A student is free to take less than the offered amount, but the amount taken must be in the same proportion of scholarship funds to loan funds.

The loans and loan portions of grants-in-aid do not bear interest while the student is registered in the Cornell Law School. The student signs a note in the Treasurer's Office, Day Hall, and makes arrangements for installment payments, such payments to begin within three months after graduation or leaving the University. Simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is charged beginning at graduation or leaving.

Regular scholarships are awarded to applicants with high academic promise and may be in any amount up to full tuition. These scholarships (as well as grants-in-aid and loans) are awarded for a year at a time *only*, with new applications being required each year and the possibility, always, that the amount and form of the award may be varied from year to year on the basis of financial need, academic performance, and available funds.

National scholarships may be awarded up to the amount of \$2000 annually. A limited number of these scholarships will be awarded to particularly outstanding applicants, but no more than two such scholarships will be awarded to entering students from the same state. These scholarships are automatically renewable if the holder of the award maintains a 2.0 ("B") cumulative average. On failing to meet the 2.0 requirement, the holder will have the status of any other currently enrolled student applying for financial aid.

A list of the various special funds from which scholarships are awarded is set forth below.

HENRY W. SACKETT SCHOLARSHIPS

Two scholarships have been established from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded in the discretion of the Law faculty.

MYNDERSE VAN CLEEF SCHOLARSHIP

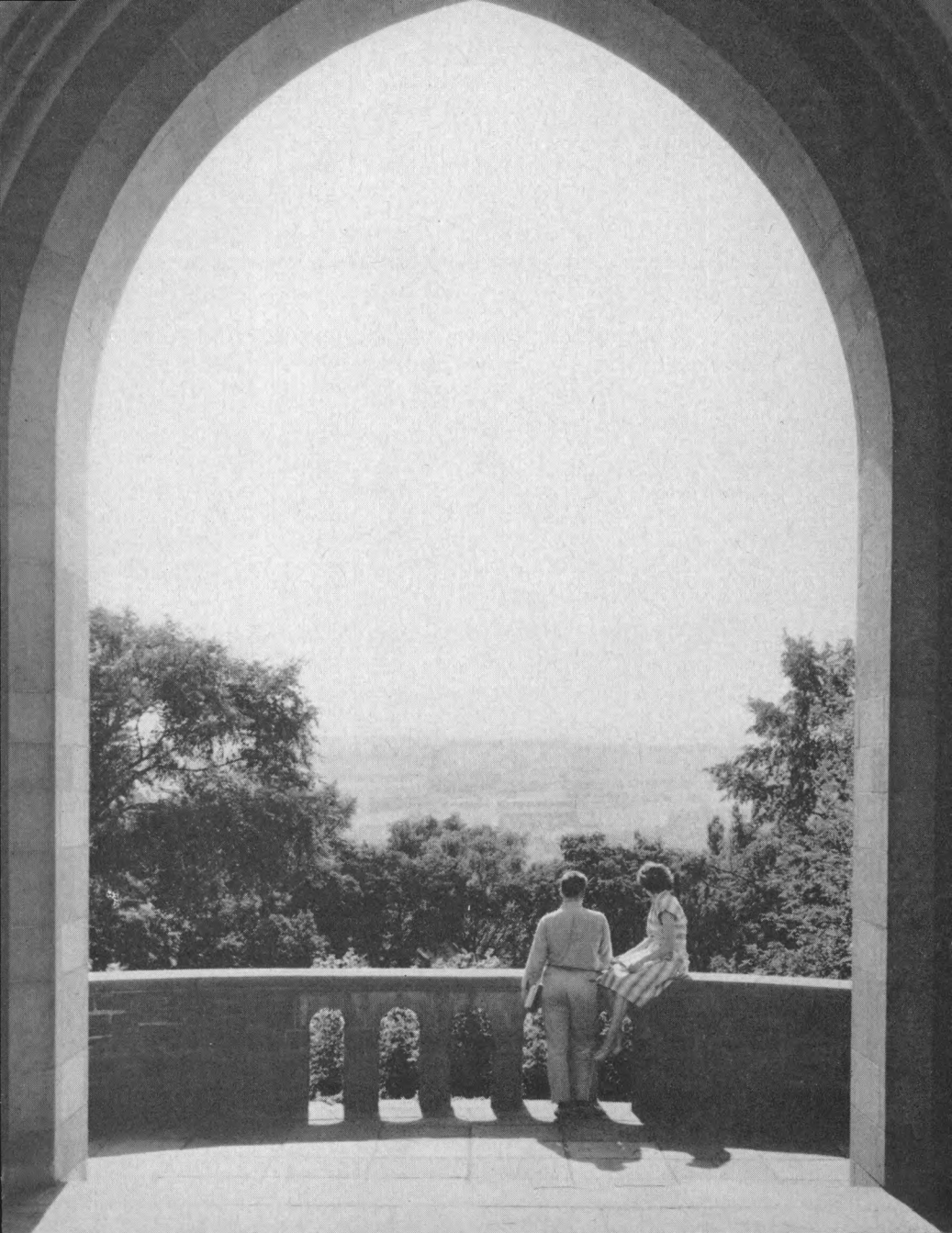
This scholarship is awarded in the discretion of the Law faculty.

JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND SCHOLARSHIPS

Two scholarships, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

CUTHBERT W. POUND FUND

This memorial was created through contributions made in memory of Cuthbert W. Pound, '87, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and at one time a member of the faculty of the Cornell Law School.



GEORGE W. HOYT FUND

This fund came to the University under the will of George W. Hoyt, A.B. '96. Following Mr. Hoyt's wish that the income be used for the benefit of the Law School, the Board of Trustees voted that for the present this income be appropriated for scholarships in the Law School. Approximately \$2000 will be annually available for this purpose.

CHARLES K. BURDICK SCHOLARSHIP

Established in memory of former Dean Burdick by alumni who were members of the student society known as Curia.

DICKSON RANDOLPH KNOTT MEMORIAL

This memorial was established by Mrs. Sophia Dickson Knott in honor of her son, First Lieutenant Dickson Randolph Knott, AUS. Lieutenant Knott, ranking student in the law class of 1944 at the end of his first year, wearer of the Purple Heart and the Silver Star, was killed in action in Italy, October 22, 1943.

The income from the memorial will be devoted to aid other veterans in the school.

LEONARD T. MILLIMAN COOPERATIVE LAW SCHOLARSHIP

This is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. Its value is \$300, and it is open to a student in the Law School who has an agricultural background and who is a potential specialist in the field of farmer-producer cooperative law.

MELVIN I. PITT SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship fund established in memory of Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. '50, by his family, classmates, and friends.

FRANKLYN ELLENBOGEN, JR., MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship fund in memory of Franklyn Ellenbogen, Jr., a member of the class of 1955, established by his parents, the income to be awarded to a law student, taking into account particularly the financial need of the applicant.

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK LAW SCHOLARSHIP

Donated by Mrs. Charles D. Bostwick, and by Mr. J. B. S. Johnson, cousin of Mr. Bostwick, in memory of Charles D. Bostwick, LL.B. '94, onetime comptroller and treasurer of the University. Award to be made to a law student by the Law faculty.

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

These two scholarships have been established by the past and continuing generosity of graduates and friends of the Law School in memory of two great scholars and teachers who served for many years on the faculty.

FRANCIS K. DALLEY FUND

Established under the will of Greta D. Dalley to aid and assist worthy law students who most deserve financial assistance.

FORDYCE A. COBB AND HERBERT L. COBB LAW SCHOLARSHIP

Donated by their sister in memory of Fordyce A. Cobb, LL.B. '93, and Herbert L. Cobb of the Law School class of '06. Award to be made to a law student by the Law faculty.

HENRY A. MARK MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A full tuition scholarship in memory of Henry A. Mark, given by his son Henry Allen Mark, LL.B. '35, to be awarded on the basis of financial need to a student of outstanding character, personality, and intellectual achievement.

PRIZES

BOARDMAN THIRD YEAR LAW PRIZE

A Third Year Law Prize of the value of \$100, the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year.

FRASER PRIZES

Two prizes, the first of the value of \$100, and the second of the value of \$50, the gift of William Metcalf, Jr., '01, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to third year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the third year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION

Gift of William D. P. Carey, '26. The first prize is \$125 and the second prize \$75. Awarded to the students who, in the judgment of the faculty, excel in the third year comprehensive examination, including the memorandum of law.

LOUIS KAISER PRIZE

Gift of Louis Kaiser, LL.B. '21. A prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank highest in the upperclass moot court work.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PRIZE

Gift of Nathan Rothstein, LL.B. '34, to encourage thinking about international affairs by law students and the formulation of plans and devices for world peace. From a fund of \$250 a prize or prizes will be awarded for the best work done by students, with faculty approval, in the field of international affairs.

GEORG M. WUNDERLICH MEMORIAL PRIZE

This annual award of \$100 is given by Barry Lee Cohen, LL.B. '51, in memory of Georg M. Wunderlich, to the student concentrating in international legal studies who shows the greatest promise in this area.

JOHN J. KELLY, JR. MEMORIAL PRIZE

This annual award of \$250 is given by an anonymous donor in memory of John J. Kelly, Jr., LL.B. '47, to the student who, in the judgment of the Dean, best exemplifies qualities of scholarship, fair play, and good humor.

LECTURESHIPS

THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

THE Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Inn of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of the Law School, provides for lectures on legal topics by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—The Honorable Adelbert Moot of the New York Bar. *Thoroughness*.
1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York Bar. *Legal Ethics*.
1917—Dean J. H. Wigmore, of the Northwestern University Law School. *A New Way to Teach Old Law*.
1918—The Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *Due Process of Law Today*.
1919—Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School; subsequently Chief Justice of the United States. *The Lawyer and His Neighbors*.
1920—The Honorable Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge. *The Fourth Estate*.
1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Dane Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *Freedom of Contract*.
1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Illinois Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence*.
1923—The Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge of that Court and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer*.
1924—The Honorable Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions*.
1925—The Honorable Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions When Amending the Federal Constitution*.
1926—Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar. *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice*.
1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York. *Property and Sovereignty*.
1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., of the New York Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan*.
1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England. *Case Law in the United States and in England*.
1930—The Honorable William S. Andrews, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. *New York and Its Waters*.
1931—Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England. *Sovereignty and International Law*.

- 1932—Professor Joseph H. Beale, Royal Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *Legal History and Law Reform.*
- 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University. *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States.*
- 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar. *The Art of Drafting Contracts.*
- 1935—Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School; subsequently Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure.*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar. *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles.*
- 1937—The Honorable Charles Warren of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars. *State Disputes in the Supreme Court.*
- 1938—Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Esq., of the New York Bar; subsequently Professor of Law, Cornell Law School and Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. *A New Society and an Old Calling.*
- 1939—Professor Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School. *Private Law and Public Law.*
- 1940—Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School. *The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor.*
- 1941—The Honorable John Lord O'Brien, Counsel to the Office of Production Management. *Freedom of Speech in Time of War.*
- 1942—The Honorable Carl McFarland, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; later President, Montana State University. *The False Standard in Administrative Organization and Procedure.*
- 1943—The Honorable Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel to the United States Treasury. *Federal Taxation in Total War.*
- 1947—The Honorable Raymond S. Wilkins, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; subsequently Chief Justice. *The Argument of an Appeal.*
- 1948—The Honorable Wayne L. Morse, United States Senator, Oregon. *Will We Have Industrial War or Peace with the Taft-Hartley Law?*
- 1949—General William J. Donovan. *America's Freedom: Threats from Home and Abroad.*
- 1950—The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator, Massachusetts. *The Lawyer in Politics.*
- 1951—The Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of New Jersey. *The Modernization of the Law.*
- 1952—The Honorable Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. *Appeals—How and When.*
- 1953—Edward O. Boshell, Esq., President of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. *The Lawyer in Business.*
- 1954—The Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia. *The Lawyer's Part in the Administration of Justice.*
- 1955—The Honorable Arthur Larson, Undersecretary of Labor; former Professor of Law, Cornell Law School. *The Lawyer as Conservative.*
- 1956—Professor Robert S. Stevens, former Dean of the Cornell Law School. *A Plea for More Equity in the Law.*

- 1957—The Honorable Simon E. Sobeloff, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; subsequently Chief Judge. *Federalism and State Judicial Power over Non-residents.*
- 1958—The Honorable Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. *The Trials and Tribulations of an Intermediate Appellate Court.*
- 1959—Arthur H. Dean, Esq., '23, of the New York Bar. *Negotiating with the Communists: The Nature of the Problem.*
- 1960—The Honorable William O. Douglas, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. *The Supreme Court and Its Case Load.*
- 1961—The Honorable William P. Rogers, '37, Attorney General of the United States. *The Importance of Continued Improvement in the Administration of Justice.*
- 1962—S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Davis Polk Wardwell Sunderland and Kiendl. *The Prosecutor's Conscience and Practical Law Enforcement.*

THE ROBERT S. STEVENS LECTURESHIP

The Robert S. Stevens lecture series was established by Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity during the spring term of 1955 to pay tribute to Robert S. Stevens, retiring Dean of the Law School, for his contributions to Cornell Law School and the legal profession as a whole. A secondary purpose was to provide the law students with an opportunity to expand their legal education beyond the substantive and procedural law taught in the Law School. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

- 1956—The Honorable Samuel S. Leibowitz, Judge, Kings County, New York. *The Practice of Criminal Law.*
- 1957—The Honorable David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York. *Our Changing Law.*
- 1958—The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, '39, Governor of Maine; subsequently United States Senator, Maine. *Do Convictions and Politics Mix?*
- 1959—Dean Ronald H. Graveson, Kings College, London, England. *An English Lawyer Looks at American Federalism.*
- 1960—The Honorable Kenneth B. Keating, United States Senator, New York. *The Federal Government's Role in Combating Organized Crime.*
- 1961—The Honorable J. William Fulbright, United States Senator, Arkansas. *American Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century under an Eighteenth-Century Constitution.*
- 1962—James B. Donovan, Esq., of the New York Bar. *The Privilege of Advocating Unpopular Causes.*

THE HENRY A. CAREY LECTURESHIP IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties was established in 1958 through an initial gift from Henry A. Carey of the class of 1912. Funds received as part of the annual gift which are not required for the lectureship will be used for general University scholarship aid. During the academic year 1961–1962 this lectureship was held by Harris B. Steinberg, Esq., Member of the New York Bar. His subject was *The Criminal Defendant and the Lawyer's Role.*

STUDENTS, 1961-1962

Abelson, Neil Jay.....	A.B. 1961, Brandeis University
Abrahams, Howard Allen.....	B.S. 1959, State University of Iowa
Albertson, Thomas Benedict.....	B.A. 1959, Williams College
Albrecht, Richard Lawrence.....	B.S. 1959, Bucknell University
Alicakos, Anastasis Ernest.....	Arts-Law, Cornell University
Almonte, Peter Angelo.....	B.S. 1961, College of the Holy Cross
Amero, Gerald Martin.....	A.B. 1960, Harvard College
Ardiff, William Birrell.....	B.A. 1959, Dartmouth College
Auchter, Paul Robert.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Bailey, Robert Bruce.....	B.S. 1956, Cornell University
Baime, Robert Allan.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Baker, Wayne Alan.....	A.B. 1958, Colgate University
Baldwin, Woodford Bates.....	B.A. 1961, Whitman College
Balfour, Raymond Lynn.....	B.S.C.E. 1959, University of Nebraska
Barrett, William Caton.....	B.A. 1960, College of Wooster
Barton, Edward Read.....	B.A. 1960, Michigan State University
Bastian, John Frederick.....	B.A. 1960, Amherst College
Beacom, Thomas Humphrey.....	B.A. 1961, Notre Dame University
Beck, Frederick, Jr.	B.A. 1960, Niagara University
Beerman, Robert Liebert.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Bennett, James Davison.....	A.B. 1960, Cornell University
Bentley, Roger Kelly, II.....	B.A. 1960, Dartmouth College
Berger, Allan Stanley.....	B.A. 1960, Rutgers University
Berger, Philip Bruce.....	B.S. 1958, Syracuse University
Bernard, Richard Kassel.....	B.A. 1959, Lehigh University
Bernstein, Howard Arnold.....	A.B. 1959, Lafayette College
Bernstein, Sidney.....	A.B. 1960, Columbia College
Bittner, Frederick, Jr.....	A.B. 1961, University of Pennsylvania
Block, Edward Moses.....	B.A. 1961, Columbia University
Bonello, Francis Vincent.....	B.A. 1961, Brown University
Braiman, Arthur William.....	B.A. 1958, Oberlin College
Breslow, Ben-Allen.....	B.A. 1961, St. Lawrence University
Brown, James Benjamin, Jr.	A.B. 1961, Hamilton College
Bruchal, Richard Symeon.....	B.A. 1959, Yale University
Buermann, George Howard.....	B.A. 1961, Johns Hopkins University
Bursky, Herman Aaron.....	B.A. 1959, Yeshiva College
Burtis, William Charles, Jr.	B.S. 1959, University of Notre Dame
Callaghan, John Lawrence.....	A.B. 1959, Princeton University
Carey, William Blackwood.....	B.A. 1959, University of Notre Dame
Cashman, Frank Allen.....	A.B. 1961, Harvard College
Cecere, Peter Paul.....	B.S. 1961, Fordham University
Chute, Richard Sears.....	A.B. 1960, Harvard College
Clar, Lonnie David.....	B.A. 1961, University of Rochester
Clark, Richard McCourt.....	A.B. 1959, College of the Holy Cross
Cohn, Warren Immanuel.....	B.A. 1959, Rutgers University
Conaty, George William, Jr.	A.B. 1961, Colgate University
Connolly, Leonard John.....	B.A. 1959, St. Francis College
Consedine, Michael Kevin John.....	B.A. 1960, St. Bonaventure University
Corcoran, Joseph Walter.....	A.B. 1960, St. Bernard's College

Corn, Philip Marvin.....	B.S. 1958, Trinity College
Corson, David Jackson.....	B.S. 1961, University of Maine
Crane, Stephen Gerson.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Crowe, Austin Wendell, Jr.....	B.A. 1961, Tufts University
Crowther, Nelson Ingraham, Jr.....	B.A. 1956, Yale University
Cuddy, Charles Raymond.....	A.B. 1959, Colgate University
Cuddy, Wilbur Kramer, III.....	B.C.E. 1961, Cornell University
Cunningham, Edward van Kleeck, Jr.....	B.A. 1956, Cornell University
Cushing, Miss Anne.....	B.S. 1944, Hartwick College
Curran, Thomas Edward, Jr.....	B.A. 1960, Wesleyan University
Dana, Thomas Victor.....	A.B. 1959, Columbia University
Dando, Albert Jeffrey.....	B.C.E. 1961, Cornell University
Daniels, John Brown.....	B.A. 1956, Yale University
Daniels, Stanley, Jr.....	B.S. 1960, Brockport State Teachers College
Day, Neil McPherson.....	B.A. 1957, Trinity College
Dempsey, David Crosby.....	A.B. 1961, Colgate University
D'Ercole, Sylvester Frank.....	B.A. 1961, Colby College
Dessauer, John Phillipp.....	B.S. 1959, LeMoyné College
Dickinson, Jon MacLeod.....	Engineering-Law, Cornell University
Dole, Mrs. Linda Ingols.....	B.A. 1960, Marietta College
Dole, Richard Fairfax, Jr.....	A.B. 1958, Bates; LL.B. 1961, Cornell University
Dorfman, Jerold William.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Dorgan, David Richard.....	B.A. 1961, Manhattan College
Downey, Arthur Harold.....	B.A. 1960, Central College
Doyle, Justin Emmett.....	A.B. 1957, University of Rochester
Drenning, John Brabazon.....	B.S. 1961, University of Buffalo
Drummond, Gerard Kasper.....	B.S. 1959, Cornell University
Edelstein, Gerald Fred.....	B.A. 1961, University of Vermont
Eisenberg, Harold Martin.....	B.A. 1961, Washington College
Eisenberg, Philip Maurice.....	B.A. 1961, New York University
Eisner, Neil Anthony.....	B.E.E. 1961, Cornell University
Elbaum, Jerome David.....	B.A. 1961, Cornell University
Enyingi, Peter.....	Dr. Jur. 1948, Péter Pázmány University of Budapest (Hungary); M.S. 1960, Columbia University School of Library Science
Estabrook, William Sears, III.....	A.B. 1961, Oberlin College
Feeney, David Wesley.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Filler, Martin Muni.....	B.A. 1959, Harpur College
Finkelstein, Joel Marvin.....	B.B.A. 1960, Tulane University
Finkler, Leonard Frederick, Jr.....	A.B. 1961, Brown University
Fisher, Richard Sidney.....	B.S. 1959, Pennsylvania State University
Fitzpatrick, Samuel Crawford.....	B.A. 1955, Yale University
Flamm, Richard Paul.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Fox, John, Jr.....	B.A. 1959, Colgate University
Frank, David Richard.....	B.A. 1960, University of Rochester
Frank, Martin.....	B.A. 1959, Cornell University
Frank, Raymond Michael.....	B.A. 1961, University of Maryland
Freed, Harvey Martin.....	A.B. 1956, Cornell University
Freedman, Philip Martin.....	B.A. 1961, Tufts University
Friedman, Gerald Lloyd.....	A.B. 1959, Colgate University
Galinsky, Marshall Sheldon.....	B.A. 1960, University of Rochester
Garfield, Robert Earl.....	B.A. 1959, Western Reserve University
Gastwirth, Stuart Lawrence.....	B.A. 1959, Hofstra College
Gay, Donald Dyson.....	B.A. 1961, Hobart College
Gellert, George Geza.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University

George, Richard Neill.....	B.A. 1955, Yale University
Gilbert, Stephen Alan.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Gilheany, Terence FitzPatrick.....	A.B. 1959, College of the Holy Cross
Gleason, William Franklin, Jr.....	B.A. 1959, Brown University
Goldberg, Jerome Franklin.....	B.A. 1960, Colby College
Goodfriend, Bertram Dale, Jr.....	B.S. 1959, Cornell University
Greenblatt, Martin Elliot.....	B.A. 1960, Brandeis University
Grele, Robert Frederick.....	A.B. 1961, Gettysburg College
Gurian, Phillip.....	B.Met.E. 1961, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
Hagan, James Walter.....	B.S. 1959, Boston College
Haley, Joseph William.....	B.A. 1960, University of Maine
Halpern, Stephen Jed.....	B.S. 1959, New York University
Hamburg, Donald Allan.....	Arts-Law, Cornell University
Hancher, George Harold.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Hanlon, John Roger.....	B.A. 1960, Dartmouth College
Hart, David Joseph.....	B.A. 1957, Cornell University
Hazzard, Robert Donald.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Hecht, Charles Joel.....	B.A. 1961, Cornell University
Heller, William Francis, II.....	A.B. 1960, Georgetown University
Hendrickson, John Wedel.....	B.S. 1960, University of Rochester
Henries, George Edward.....	B.A. 1958, Carleton University
Henszey, Benjamin Niebel.....	B.A. 1961, Williams College
Herney, Joseph Francis, Jr.....	B.A. 1961, Syracuse University
Herzog, Stuart.....	B.A. 1956, Cornell University
Hilfiker, Alan Frank.....	B.A. 1960, University of Rochester
Hinds, William Carson.....	Engineering-Law, Cornell University
Hoerrner, George Herbert.....	A.B. 1960, Lafayette College
Hoffman, Harold Sol.....	Arts-Law, Cornell University
Holden, Stephen.....	A.B. 1961, Hamilton College
Howe, Gordon Arthur, II.....	A.B. 1960, Colgate University
Howlett, Kirby Smith.....	B.A. 1960, Colorado College
Hudnut, David Beecher.....	A.B. 1957, Princeton University
Hunter, Robert Beecher.....	B.S. 1958, Cornell; M.B.A. 1959, Cornell Uni- versity
Hyde, Henry van Zile, Jr.....	A.B. 1958, Hamilton College
Ipe, Jon Bruce.....	A.B. 1960, Westminster College
Jacobs, Arnold Stephen.....	B.M.E. 1961, Cornell University
Jacobson, Warren Stephen.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Jander, Klaus Heinrich.....	B.A. 1961, Queens College
Jensen, Jorn Erik Pugdahl.....	B.A. 1959, Tufts University
Kambas, James William.....	B.S. 1953, Teachers College of Conn.; M.A. 1957, Columbia University
Kandell, Miss Sarel Mizzi.....	B.A. 1960, Smith College
Kannan, Robert Howard.....	A.B. 1960, Ohio University
Keene, Stephen Windslow.....	B.A. 1961, Yale University
Kennedy, Francis Xavier.....	B.B.A. 1951, St. Bonaventure University
Kenney, John Montgomery.....	A.B. 1955, Hamilton College
Kleinberg, Jerry M.....	B.B.A. 1961, University of Miami (Fla.)
Koudelka, Edward Robert, Jr.....	A.B. 1961, Lafayette College
Kouwenhoven, Miss Alice Witherell.....	A.B. 1956, Goucher College
Kreidman, Melvin.....	B.A. 1958, Brooklyn College
Kupinse, William John, Jr.....	B.A. 1961, Dartmouth College
Kurlander, Lawrence Theodore.....	B.A. 1961, Alfred University
Lane, David Cashill.....	B.S. 1959, Georgetown University
Lane, Peter Joseph.....	B.S. 1960, Fordham University
Lang, Richard Arnold, Jr.....	A.B. 1960, Cornell University

Lessall, Kenneth Charles.....	B.A. 1959, Trinity College
Levene, Samuel Kelm.....	A.B. 1959, Hamilton College
Levine, Ronald Raymond.....	B.A. 1961, Cornell University
Levins, Will.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Levy, Gerald.....	B.S. 1959, Monmouth College
Levy, Jules Elliot.....	B.B.A. 1961, City College of the City of New York
Libbey, Robert Malcolm.....	B.A. 1960, Alfred University
Linderman, Jay Sullivan.....	A.B. 1960, University of Rochester
Lomax, Charles Stanley.....	B.S. 1959, Cornell University
Long, Barry Ernest.....	B.A. 1961, Colby College
Longaker, Robert George, II.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Loveland, Charles Robert.....	B.A. 1961, Michigan State University
Lublin, Richard Kenneth.....	A.B. 1961, Duke University
Majcherek, Thaddeus Lucius.....	B.A. 1961, Adelphi College
Malti, George Michel.....	B.A. 1961, Cornell University
Manahan, Vincent Daniel, III.....	B.S. 1959, Georgetown University
Marino, John William, Jr.	B.A. 1961, Bates College
Markovits, Robert Leslie.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Mayer, Edward Everett.....	A.B. 1958, Yale University
McCann, James Allen.....	B.A. 1957, Middlebury College
McClung, Marshall Linwood, Jr.	B.A. 1959, Cornell University
McGaulley, Michael Thomas.....	B.S. 1960, LeMoyne College
McLaughlin, John Stewart.....	B.A. 1959, Brown University
Meader, John Daniel.....	B.A. 1954, Yale University
Meyer, Hans Theodore.....	B.Eng. 1957, Yale; M.B.A. 1959, Rutgers University
Meyers, Monroe Richard.....	B.A. 1960, Claremont Men's College
Miller, Allen Paul.....	B.Ch.E. 1960, Cornell University
Miller, John Francis.....	B.A. 1960, Rutgers University
Miller, Martin Karl.....	A.B. 1960, Tufts University
Miller, Stuart Oxnard.....	A.B. 1961, University of Rochester
Mills, Charles Nachman.....	B.S. 1960, Syracuse University
Miner, Malcolm Bruce.....	B.S. 1960, University of Pennsylvania
Minikes, Jon Charles.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Moller, Marc Simon.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Moore, James Conklin.....	B.S. 1961, Cornell University
Morse, Lewis Wilbur, Jr.	A.B. 1959, Harvard College
Mostrom, Philip Edward.....	A.B. 1956, Bowdoin College
Mundt, George Joachim, Jr.	A.B. 1960, Dartmouth College
Munzer, Stephen Ira.....	A.B. 1960, Brown University
Murphy, John Francis.....	B.A. 1959, Cornell University
Myers, Howard Melvin.....	B.A. 1961, Brown University
Nassau, Steven Michael.....	B.A. 1961, Yale University
Nawrot, Louis Francis, Jr.	B.S. 1960, Illinois Institute of Technology
Nesbett, Raymond Arthur.....	B.A. 1961, University of Alaska
Nevas, Stephen Elliot.....	B.A. 1960, University of Connecticut
Nicholas, Nestor Michael.....	A.B. 1961, Brown University
Nichols, Leslie Huyck.....	B.A. 1955, Williams College
Nickerson, Charles Leland.....	B.A. 1960, University of New Hampshire
Nicoletti, Richard Anthony.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Nilsson, Peter Edward Joseph.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Northrop, James Watson.....	B.A. 1958, Amherst College
Norton, Charles William, Jr.	B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College
Norton, Gerard Francis, Jr.	B.A. 1959, College of the Holy Cross
O'Dwyer, Duncan Witherbee.....	A.B. 1960, Lafayette College
O'Hara, James Maurice.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University

Olmstead, Brian Michael.....	B.S. 1961, St. Peter's College
Owen, Stephen Frederick, Jr.....	B.S. 1955, University of Massachusetts
Palewski, Miss Elizabeth Anne.....	A.B. 1960, College of New Rochelle
Paley, Gerald Larry.....	B.A. 1961, Union College and University
Paone, Arthur Joseph.....	B.A. 1961, Georgetown University
Parsons, George Raymond, Jr.	B.A. 1959, Wesleyan University
Pearlman, Alan Harris.....	B.A. 1960, University of Michigan
Perkins, William Roy.....	B.A. 1959, St. Lawrence University
Peterson, David Frederick.....	A.B. 1959, Harvard College
Phillips, Anthony Francis.....	B.A. 1959, University of Connecticut
Pille, Richard Hart.....	A.B. 1959, Harvard College
Portnow, Lloyd Alan.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Pottle, Willard Marsh, Jr.	A.B. 1961, Hamilton College
Power, Frank Raymond.....	B.C.E. 1960, Manhattan College
Pringle, Homer Seymour.....	B.S. 1953, Cornell; M.P.A. 1961, Cornell University
Rapp, David Michael.....	B.A. 1958, Syracuse University
Rappleyea, Clarence David, Jr.	B.A. 1957, Albany State Teachers College
Ready, Robert David.....	A.B. 1956, Yale University
Reilly, David Robert.....	A.B. 1960, Colgate University
Roberts, Howard Allen.....	B.A. 1959, Harvard College
Robinson, James Archer.....	B.A. 1959, Williams College
Rogers, Danforth William.....	B.A. 1959, Yale University
Rogers, John Otto.....	B.A. 1961, Yale University
Rose, Lewis James.....	A.B. 1959, Hamilton College
Rosenthal, John Benedict.....	B.A. 1960, Williams College
Roth, Lee Britton.....	B.A. 1959, Oberlin College
Rothberg, David Alan.....	A.B. 1961, Indiana University
Rothman, Frederick Philip.....	Arts-Law, Cornell University
Rowbotham, Frank Emery.....	B.A. 1960, Wheaton College
Rudd, David Robert.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Rusin, Alan John.....	A.B. 1958, University of Chicago
Ryan, James Theodore.....	B.A. 1961, University of Connecticut
Sandman, Miss Sheila Anne.....	B.A. 1961, Brooklyn College
Scales, John Kent.....	B.A. 1959, Williams College
Schlenzka, Hans Joachim.....	Refendar 1960, Bonn University (Germany)
Schneider, Donald Alan.....	A.B. 1958, Cornell University
Schreiber, William Benn.....	B.A. 1959, University of Virginia
Schroder, Andrew Juliard, III.....	B.S. 1957, Cornell University
Seits, Kevin.....	B.S. 1960, Cornell University
Semon, Sigmund Solomon.....	B.A. 1959, Lafayette College
Serp, William Kryl.....	B.S. 1958, Purdue; M.P.A. 1960, Cornell University
Serpentelli, Eugene David.....	A.B. 1959, Rutgers University
Sharkey, Donald Patrick.....	B.A. 1960, Seton Hall University
Sheil, Donald Edward.....	B.A. 1961, University of Niagara
Sher, Michael.....	B.A. 1961, Johns Hopkins University
Shields, John Allen.....	A.B. 1959, College of the Holy Cross
Shulman, Melvin.....	B.A. 1958, Syracuse University
Siderelis, Christos Constantine.....	B.A. 1960, Wesleyan University
Siegel, Thomas Louis.....	B.A. 1961, Rutgers University
Silverman, Arthur Henry.....	B.A. 1961, University of Pennsylvania
Silverman, Martin Emanuel.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Sinha, Ramanand Prasad.....	B.A. 1952, Bihar University (India); M.A. 1954, Banaras Hindu University (India); LL.B. 1955, Banaras Hindu University; M.C.L. 1960, Columbia University

Siskind, Arthur Michael.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Slater, Richard Vernon.....	A.B. 1961, University of Rochester
Smith, Ira Norman.....	B.A. 1960, Queens College
Smith, Jerry Leon.....	A.B. 1960, University of Oklahoma
Smith, Miss Joanne Marie.....	B.A. 1960, Nazareth College
Smith, Peter Sheridan.....	B.A. 1960, Bowdoin College
Sorrentino, James Simon.....	A.B. 1961, Lafayette College
Sparks, Miss Katherine Alice.....	B.A. 1960, Bucknell University
Stackpole, David Barrows.....	B.A. 1956, Dartmouth College
Stewart, Duncan James.....	B.A. 1961, Cornell University
Stewart, James Cobb.....	B.A. 1961, Yale University
Stewart, Roy Joseph.....	B.A. 1960, University of Virginia
Stoll, Martin Alan.....	B.A. 1960, University of Pennsylvania
Stone, William Addison, Jr.	B.A. 1956, Yale University
Streppa, Alfred Lyman.....	A.B. 1961, Colgate University
Stuart, Douglas Swift.....	A.B. 1957, Bowdoin College
Swire, Lawrence Jay.....	B.A. 1960, Brown University
Tager, Richard Nahum.....	B.A. 1960, Washington & Lee University
Tamblyn, George Oliver, III.....	B.A. 1960, Colgate University
Tashlik, Theodore William.....	B.S. 1961, Queens College
Tessler, Allan Roger.....	A.B. 1958, Cornell University
Tisch, Alfred Clifford.....	B.A. 1960, Queens College
Titus, John Abeel.....	B.A. 1959, Yale University
Tomaino, Michael Thomas.....	A.B. 1959, College of the Holy Cross
Towse, Seth.....	B.A. 1960, Dartmouth College
Turner, Frederick Dallinger.....	A.B. 1958, Dartmouth College
Usem, Ronald Herschel.....	B.A. 1959, University of Minnesota
Vaida, Marc Anthony.....	B.A. 1961, Brown University
Villanova, Frank Peter.....	B.A. 1959, Rutgers University
Walter, Robert Emil.....	B.B.A. 1959, St. John's University
Ward, George Edgar, Jr.	B.A. 1960, Union College and University
Warren, Herbert Lee.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Watt, Miss Lorna Alice.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Weber, William Warren.....	B.A. 1961, Trinity College
Weiss, Roger James.....	A.B. 1961, Cornell University
Weiss, Stephen Joel.....	B.A. 1959, Queens College
Wende, Albert Bushnell.....	B.A. 1959, Dartmouth College
Werber, Stephen Jay.....	B.A. 1961, Adelphi College
Werninck, Barry.....	B.A. 1960, Cornell University
Whalen, Edward Edgerton.....	B.A. 1959, University of Buffalo
Whitehill, Ronald Marvin.....	B.A. 1960, Brown University
Wilkinson, Bruce Wallace.....	B.A. 1960, Williams College
Williams, Charles North.....	A.B. 1955, Dartmouth College
Williams, Frank Jeffrey.....	B.A. 1961, Trinity College
Wilson, Leon Samuel.....	B.A. 1959, Dartmouth College
Wohabe, Abdul Wahab.....	B.A. 1959, Williams College
Wolff, Peter Leffert.....	B.A. 1959, University of Michigan
Wordsworth, A. Benjamin.....	A.B. 1954, University of Liberia (Liberia)
Young, David.....	A.B. 1960, Harvard College
Yucht, Louis.....	B.A. 1960, City College of the City of New York
Zauber, Kenneth Paul.....	A.B. 1959, Amherst College
Zichello, Vincent Joseph.....	B.A. 1961, Fordham University
Zilly, Thomas Samuel.....	B.A. 1956, University of Michigan
Zonderman, Paul Stephen.....	A.B. 1961, Brandeis University

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED, 1961-1962

Adelphi College	2	Connecticut, Teachers College of ..	1
(Garden City, N.Y.)		(New Britain, Conn.)	
Alaska, University of	1	Connecticut, University of	3
(College, Alaska)		(Storrs, Conn.)	
Albany State Teachers College	1	Cornell University	64
(Albany, N.Y.)		(Ithaca, N.Y.)	
Alfred University	2	Dartmouth College	12
(Alfred, N.Y.)		(Hanover, N.H.)	
Amherst College	3	Duke University	1
(Amherst, Mass.)		(Durham, N.C.)	
Banaras Hindu University	1	Fordham University	3
(India)		(Bronx, N.Y.)	
Bates College	2	Georgetown University	4
(Lewiston, Maine)		(Washington, D.C.)	
Bihar University	1	Gettysburg College	1
(India)		(Gettysburg, Pa.)	
Bonn University	1	Goucher College	1
(Germany)		(Baltimore, Md.)	
Boston College	1	Hamilton College	7
(Chestnut Hill, Mass.)		(Clinton, N.Y.)	
Bowdoin College	3	Harpur College	1
(Brunswick, Maine)		(Endicott, N.Y.)	
Brandeis University	3	Hartwick College	1
(Waltham, Mass.)		(Oneonta, N.Y.)	
Brockport State Teachers College ...	1	Harvard College	8
(Brockport, N.Y.)		(Cambridge, Mass.)	
Brooklyn College	2	Hobart College	1
(Brooklyn, N.Y.)		(Geneva, N.Y.)	
Brown University	10	Hofstra College	1
(Providence, R.I.)		(Hempstead, N.Y.)	
Bucknell University	2	Holy Cross, College of the	6
(Lewisburg, Pa.)		(Worcester, Mass.)	
Budapest, Péter Pázmány University		Illinois Institute of Technology	1
of	1	(Chicago, Ill.)	
(Budapest, Hungary)		Indiana University	1
Buffalo, University of	2	(Bloomington, Ind.)	
(Buffalo, N.Y.)		Iowa, State University of	1
Carleton University	1	(Iowa City, Iowa)	
(Ottawa, Canada)		Johns Hopkins University	2
Central College	1	(Baltimore, Md.)	
(Pella, Iowa)		Lafayette College	6
Chicago, University of	1	(Easton, Pa.)	
(Chicago, Ill.)		Lehigh University	1
Claremont Men's College	1	(Bethlehem, Pa.)	
(Claremont, Calif.)		Le Moyne College	2
Colby College	3	(Syracuse, N.Y.)	
(Waterville, Maine)		Liberia, University of	1
Colgate University	10	(Liberia)	
(Hamilton, N.Y.)		Maine, University of	2
Colorado College	1	(Orono, Maine)	
(Colorado Springs, Colo.)		Manhattan College	2
Columbia University	6	(New York, N.Y.)	
(New York, N.Y.)			

Marietta College	1	Rutgers University.....	7
(Marietta, Ohio)		(New Brunswick, N.J.)	
Maryland, University of	1	Seton Hall University.....	1
(Baltimore, Md.)		(South Orange, N.J.)	
Massachusetts, University of	1	Smith College.....	1
(Amherst, Mass.)		(Northampton, Mass.)	
Miami, University of	1	St. Bernard's College.....	1
(Coral Gables, Fla.)		(Rochester, N.Y.)	
Michigan State University	2	St. Bonaventure University.....	2
(Lansing, Mich.)		(Olean, N.Y.)	
Michigan, University of	3	St. Francis College.....	1
(Ann Arbor, Mich.)		(Brooklyn, N.Y.)	
Middlebury College	1	St. John's University.....	1
(Middlebury, Vt.)		(Brooklyn, N.Y.)	
Minnesota, University of	1	St. Lawrence University.....	2
(Minneapolis, Minn.)		(Canton, N.Y.)	
Monmouth College	1	St. Peter's College.....	1
(West Long Branch, N.J.)		(Jersey City, N.J.)	
Nazareth College	1	Syracuse University.....	5
(Rochester, N.Y.)		(Syracuse, N.Y.)	
Nebraska, University of	1	Trinity College.....	5
(Lincoln, Neb.)		(Hartford, Conn.)	
New Hampshire, University of	1	Tufts University.....	4
(Durham, N.H.)		(Medford, Mass.)	
New Rochelle, College of	1	Tulane University.....	1
(New Rochelle, N.Y.)		(New Orleans, La.)	
New York, City College of the City of	2	Union College and University	2
(New York, N.Y.)		(Schenectady, N.Y.)	
New York University	2	Vermont, University of.....	1
(New York, N.Y.)		(Burlington, Vt.)	
Niagara, University of	2	Virginia, University of.....	2
(Niagara Falls, N.Y.)		(Charlottesville, Va.)	
Notre Dame, University of	3	Washington College.....	1
(Notre Dame, Ind.)		(Chestertown, Md.)	
Oberlin College.....	3	Washington & Lee University.....	1
(Oberlin, Ohio)		(Lexington, Va.)	
Ohio University	1	Wesleyan University.....	3
(Columbus, Ohio)		(Middletown, Conn.)	
Oklahoma, University	1	Western Reserve University.....	1
(Norman, Okla.)		(Cleveland, Ohio)	
Pennsylvania State University	1	Westminster College.....	1
(University Park, Pa.)		(New Wilmington, Pa.)	
Pennsylvania, University of.....	4	Wheaton College.....	1
(Philadelphia, Pa.)		(Wheaton, Ill.)	
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn ..	1	Whitman College.....	1
(Brooklyn, N.Y.)		(Walla Walla, Wash.)	
Princeton University.....	2	Williams College.....	8
(Princeton, N.J.)		(Williamstown, Mass.)	
Purdue University.....	1	Wooster, College of.....	1
(Lafayette, Ind.)		(Wooster, Ohio)	
Queens College.....	5	Yale University.....	15
(Flushing, N.Y.)		(New Haven, Conn.)	
Rochester, University of.....	9	Yeshiva College.....	1
(Rochester, N.Y.)		(New York, N.Y.)	

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